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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Variable clouds, occasional showers. Temp. 55-62 (13-16). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 59-65 (15-17). **LONDON:** Windy, occasional showers. Temp. 55-62 (13-16). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 57-63 (14-17). **CHANNEL:** Rough. Breeze: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-55 (10-13). **NEW YORK:** Sunny. Temp. 73-82 (23-28). Yesterday's temp. 70-85 (21-29). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2**

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	..... 12 S.F.	Lebanon	..... 12 S.F.
Belgium	..... 12 S.F.	Libya	..... 12 S.F.
Canada	..... 12 S.F.	Morocco	..... 12 S.F.
Denmark	..... 12 S.F.	Norway	..... 12 S.F.
France	..... 12 S.F.	Portugal	..... 12 S.F.
Germany	..... 12 S.F.	Spain	..... 12 S.F.
Greece	..... 12 S.F.	Sweden	..... 12 S.F.
Great Britain	..... 12 S.F.	Switzerland	..... 12 S.F.
Ireland	..... 12 S.F.	Turkey	..... 12 S.F.
Italy	..... 12 S.F.	U.S.S.R.	..... 12 S.F.
Japan	..... 12 S.F.	Yugoslavia	..... 12 S.F.

No. 27,784

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 13-14, 1972

Established 1887



MAJOR STEP—East German Under Secretary Michael Kohl (left) and West German counterpart Egon Bahr sign traffic agreement in the Schaumburg Chancellery at Bonn.

Two-Germany Transport Treaty Is Initialed in Step to Full Ties

By David Binder
BONN, May 12 (NYT)—West and East German officials today initialed a transport treaty, a major step toward normalizing relations between the two Germanys. The treaty, which was signed in the Schaumburg Chancellery at Bonn, provides for the exchange of goods and services between the two Germanys and for the establishment of a joint transport committee. The treaty is a significant step toward the normalization of relations between the two Germanys, which have been in a state of de facto separation since 1949. The treaty provides for the exchange of goods and services between the two Germanys and for the establishment of a joint transport committee. The treaty is a significant step toward the normalization of relations between the two Germanys, which have been in a state of de facto separation since 1949.

Red Cross Says Israel Abused Its Emblem in Airliner Raid

GENEVA, May 12 (Reuters).—The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said today that Israeli troops who stormed a hijacked Sabena airliner at Tel Aviv's airport last Tuesday had abused the Red Cross emblem during their attack. The ICRC spokesman said that the Israeli troops, who were armed with machine guns and rifles, had used the Red Cross emblem to deceive the hijackers and to gain access to the plane. The spokesman said that the Israeli troops had used the Red Cross emblem to deceive the hijackers and to gain access to the plane. The spokesman said that the Israeli troops had used the Red Cross emblem to deceive the hijackers and to gain access to the plane.

Girl Hijacker Says She Wants To Be Jewish

TEL AVIV, May 12 (UPI).—One of the two girl Arab hijackers who survived the raid by Israeli troops on their seized Belgian airliner said in a newspaper interview today she wanted to become Jewish. The girl, who is 17 years old, said that she had been born a Muslim but that she had converted to Christianity when she was 15. She said that she had been living with her family in the West Bank and that she had been working as a housewife. She said that she had been captured by Israeli troops during the raid on the Belgian airliner and that she had been taken to a military camp. She said that she had been living in the camp for several days and that she had been treated well by the Israeli troops. She said that she had been living in the camp for several days and that she had been treated well by the Israeli troops.

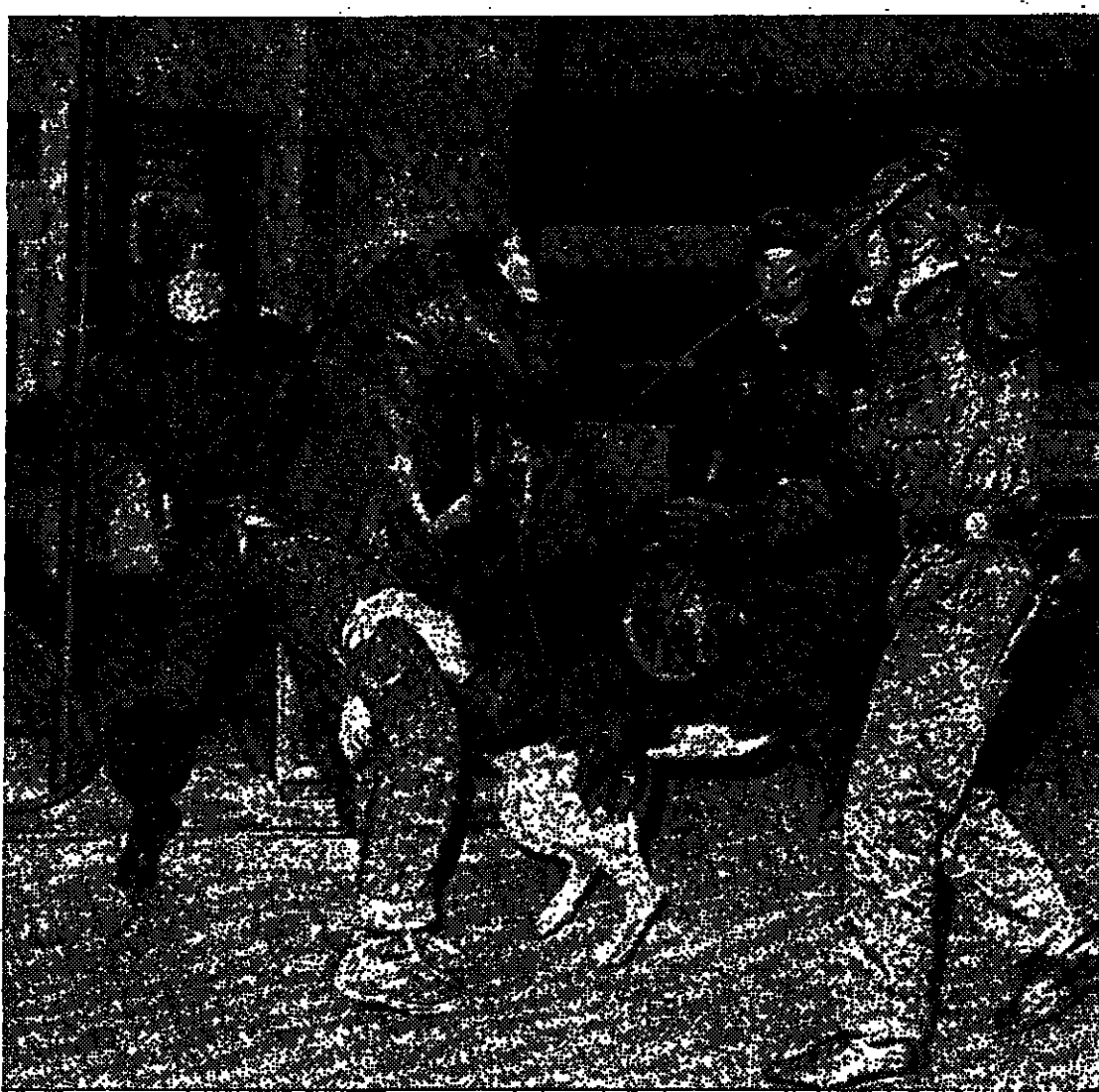
Unions' Second Go-Slow Snarls British Rails and Roads

LONDON, May 12 (AP).—A nationwide traffic snarl built up in Britain tonight, with train services disrupted by a go-slow strike, highways were jammed by vacationers trying to get out of the big cities for the weekend. The slowdown started last night, it induced thousands of Britons to use their cars to go into the cities to work. The commuters were joined in their out-bound evening traffic jams by the weekend's holiday seekers. Rail commuter services were cut by about 75 percent and half the trains were not running on main inter-city lines. Adding to the weekend's chaotic outlook, the British Railways Board announced a complete 24-hour rail shutdown throughout the country starting tomorrow night and ending Monday morning. Management thus used the rule book, which says Sunday is a day of rest, to punish members of the unions, which ordered the work-to-rule slowdown pending settlement of a major pay claim. The unions and the state-run railroads have agreed on a 12.5-percent hike but still are deadlocked over the date from which the settlement is to run. The unions say it should be backdated to May 1, but the rail board insists on June 5 as the effective date. One major railway station in London had to shut down today because a number of key signal boxes were not operating. The signalmen did not show up because this would have meant working overtime. Overtime was banned by rail workers during the slowdown. They also carried out complicated safety checks which hamper train scheduling and lead to hundreds of cancellations. In London and in other major cities, where skeleton services still were running, thousands crowded platforms waiting for trains home. Some compartments, meant to hold 12 passengers, were crammed with more than 30. A similar slowdown last month caused major chaos on the railroads and threatened a national economic crisis. The government invoked emergency powers for the first time under a new strike control act. It obtained a court order forcing the men back to work for a 14-day cooling-off period. But the men resumed the slowdown after the cooling-off period. Now the government has asked the Industrial Relations Court to order a vote by the 300,000 members of the rail unions on whether the slowdown should take place. Should it order a vote, the men would be compelled to return to normal work until the result is known. But after two days of deliberations in the court, the parties still were deadlocked in legal arguments and tonight the court adjourned until tomorrow.

Hanoi Rejects Nixon Proposals; Reds Enter An Loc, Repulsed

N. Vietnamese Hold Salient; B-52s Active

By Thomas Lippman
SAIGON, May 12 (WP)—The battle for the provincial capital of An Loc continued today under the heaviest B-52 bombardment of the war and artillery barrages from North Vietnamese attackers. At one point today, the Communists pushed into the heart of the town, seizing the police station, near the province headquarters building. But military sources said the South Vietnamese troops drove the North Vietnamese back, gaining control over all but a small salient occupied by about 70 Communist troops. The South Vietnamese were kept from clearing the area by heavy shelling from outside. An estimated 1,700 rounds of North Vietnamese artillery dropped into An Loc today, far below the 7,000 rounds reported the day before. A U.S. spokesman described the situation facing the defenders as "less serious" than previously. [UPI reported military sources said the North Vietnamese were thought to have brought into the An Loc area their newest weapons—a rocket-propelled missile—introduced during the battle of Quang Tri—and that the missiles might have been responsible for shooting down three American planes there today. Hanoi radio reported new American air raids on the city today and said three U.S. planes were shot down. Rail Line Reported Cut [AP quoted U.S. pilots as saying their bombers have knocked out a key railroad bridge and cut North Vietnam's northeast rail line with China. Informants said North Vietnam's entire rail system is being heavily bombed. [North Vietnam has two rail lines connecting with China. The other is the northwest system, but the northeast line is considered the more important.] An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, has been under siege for five weeks by North Vietnamese forces who drove down Highway 19 from the Cambodian border shortly after the current offensive began. Thousands of Casualties There have been reports of thousands of casualties on both sides as the battle rages. The town is reported to be largely destroyed. Its defenders, 6,000 to 8,000 men, are surrounded by Communist forces, who hold a stretch of Highway 19 south of An Loc. Before the offensive, An Loc had a population of 40,000. President Nguyen Van Thieu has ordered it held at all costs. An Loc is the capital of Binh Long Province, the area whose rubber plantations provided most of South Vietnam's meager export earnings. From noon yesterday to noon today, 21 B-52 missions struck around the city, the U.S. command said. A mission usually consists of three planes, each carrying 30 tons of bombs capable of destroying wide areas. Military sources said they believed at least one of the planes had scored a direct hit on a group of North Vietnamese troops caught in the open. Besides the B-52s, which are operated by the Air Force, mostly from bases in Thailand, planes from six squadrons of Navy jets based on carriers in the South China Sea also attacked Communist positions around An Loc, the Seventh Fleet announced. Little first-hand information about the situation in An Loc is available.



COVER UP—Anti-war demonstrators attacked by both dog and police in Cambridge, Mass. Thursday's dogs, clubs and tear gas were used to disperse some 500 demonstrators. Protests against U.S. Vietnam policy continued across the country. Story on Page 2.

In Bypassing Blockade of Hanoi

Russia Hints of Chinese Cooperation

By Robert G. Kaiser
MOSCOW, May 12 (WP)—The Soviet Union tonight gave a strong hint that it was cooperating with its traditional adversary, China, to try to counteract the American blockade of North Vietnam's ports. Tass announced that the Chinese Ambassador in Moscow, Liu Hsin-chuan, joined Soviet and Vietnamese officials at an airport ceremony bidding farewell to Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks. Mr. Thuy has been in Moscow since Wednesday night, and he met yesterday with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. By including the Chinese envoy in this ceremony and then publicizing his participation in an official dispatch, the Russians seem to have signaled an unusual degree of cooperation between the two feuding Communist states in response to the U.S. blockade of North Vietnam. This apparent signal was given some corroboration by a report which was inspired by Soviet sources and which circulated among Asians in Moscow today. According to this report, Peking and Moscow have agreed that Soviet material aid to Hanoi can be shipped via China to evade the blockade of North Vietnam's ports. Normally, the Soviet news media only mention Chinese officials in vituperative attacks on Maoist revisionism. The notion of calm, deliberate cooperation between the Russians and Chinese, even at an airport farewell ceremony, is startling in the context of the recent Sino-Soviet hostility. The Chinese ambassador's presence at the airport could be explained by the fact that Mr. Thuy is reportedly going on to Peking from Moscow on his way home to Hanoi. If that is true, it would not be especially noteworthy that the Chinese ambassador saw him off from Moscow. But this would not explain why Tass would report the Peking envoy's participation in the farewell ceremony. His inclusion in the brief, matter-of-fact report on the airport ceremony would seem to give the Chinese the status of comrades-in-arms on the North Vietnamese side. For the Soviet Union, this represents a surprisingly magnanimous gesture. Another clue that Moscow and Peking see eye-to-eye in the current situation was contained in an earlier Tass dispatch on world-wide Communist reaction to the American blockade. This dispatch quoted the Chinese government's attack on the blockade in a long

U.S. Willing To Resume Paris Talks

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, May 12 (UPI)—North Vietnam today rejected President Nixon's latest proposals for a cease-fire and a four-month delay for U.S. troop withdrawals on the ground that there could be no military settlement without a political settlement. In his first press conference here, Le Duc Tho, North Vietnamese Politburo member, gave a detailed answer to Mr. Nixon's speech last week announcing the timing of North Vietnamese ports. Mr. Tho said that the way to political settlement was through the presently abandoned peace talks. Shortly before Mr. Tho's press conference began, the U.S. delegation announced that it was ready to resume the peace talks it broke off last week "on the basis stated during the May 4 meeting."

Reaffirmation

At that time, Ambassador William Porter said that Washington was ready to resume whenever Hanoi was interested in "the negotiation of matters of substance, or when we believe discussions would be useful." In Washington, today, the State Department said shortly before Mr. Tho's remarks that Mr. Porter's statement was simply a reaffirmation that the United States was willing to negotiate seriously. Department spokesman Charles Bray said, however, that he did not expect a resumption of the North Vietnamese "spring a surprise" at Mr. Tho's press conference. There was some evidence that Mr. Tho was trying to sweeten the pot a bit today. In defining what kind of government the Communists envisaged for South Vietnam, he was more specific than he ever has been before publicly. After saying that "the problem of power of South Vietnam is presently the most difficult for the two parties to resolve," Mr. Tho said that the heart of the problem was President Nguyen Van Thieu. "We demand that Thieu resign immediately," said Mr. Tho.

Three Paris

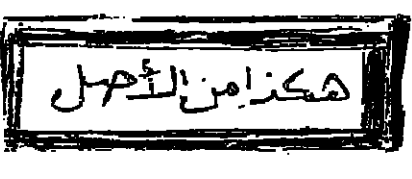
"Today is the fifth time that I have repeated that we and the Provisional Revolutionary Government do not want to impose a Communist government in South Vietnam," he said. Asked (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Canadian Aide Reports Hanoi Is Being Evacuated

SAIGON, May 12 (AP).—Much of Hanoi has been evacuated, a Canadian official said today. "A major evacuation of residents has taken place," said David Jackson, of the International Control Commission, who makes periodic trips to Hanoi. "It has been going on since the outset of recent hostilities." Mr. Jackson said that foreign missions in Hanoi had been advised to be prepared to evacuate. All missions are still there, he said, but most have evacuated their dependents. He said he had no precise figures on Hanoi's population prior to the evacuation. "There is a lot of disagreement," but it was somewhere between 800,000 and 1.2 million. "The city is not as busy as usual," said Mr. Jackson. "What little industry there is has been affected."

New FBI Chief Will Hire Women Agents

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation changed its male-only policy today to let women apply to become special agents. J. Edgar Hoover, who died May 2, had vehemently opposed hiring women for the crime-investigating jobs when he was FBI director. He said the work was too dangerous. In announcing the new policy, acting director L. Patrick Gray 3d said the intensive 14-week training course will remain unchanged. It includes firearms training requiring the applicant to become qualified in the use of a .38-caliber revolver, shotgun and rifle. It also contains a physical fitness program and requires the special agent applicant to become proficient in defensive tactics. Mr. Gray first announced the abandonment of the men-only policy at a meeting yesterday with the bureau's 15 assistant directors. Last Aug. 4, two women sued in U.S. District Court in an effort to have Mr. Hoover's men-only policy declared unconstitutional. Mr. Gray said he was changing the policy because of President Nixon's anti-discrimination executive order and the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, which was signed by Mr. Nixon on March 24. FBI regulations have required all special agent applicants to be male U.S. citizens, willing to serve anywhere, who are between the ages of 23 and 41, at least 5 feet 7 inches tall, have good vision and hearing and have a valid driver's license and have a college or accounting major in school or who have had one year of experience in the profession, although there are some exceptions to this. Other Changes Envisioned **WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).**—Mr. Gray disclosed yesterday a series of other steps that may revolutionize both the appearance and substance of the agency, held rigidly to a single pattern by Hoover as its director for 48 years. In an interview, Mr. Gray said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Most Demonstrations Peaceful

Total of Arrests Passes 2,400 In Fourth Day of U.S. Protest

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP).—Arrests continued to mount today as protesters against America's new Vietnam policy moved through a fourth day.

The demonstrations centered mainly on college campuses, as they have since Monday night, when President Nixon announced plans to mine North Vietnamese ports. More than 2,400 persons have been arrested so far.

Reports from across the country showed significant anti-war activity in at least 23 states and the District of Columbia. Violence appeared to ebb somewhat, however, and most demonstrations were peaceful. About 500 were arrested overnight and early today.

As the protests were renewed this morning, police arrested 44 more people, blocking access to the Institute for Defense Analysis building at Princeton University in New Jersey. Most of those seized were students.

In New Haven, Conn., home of Yale University, a dozen demonstrators were arrested for blocking downtown traffic.

In San Francisco, 2,500 protesters clashed with police outside a hotel where Gov. Ronald Reagan and Nelson Rockefeller were kicking off Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign in California.

A police motorcycle was set afire and demonstrators hurled rocks, cans and bottles in the street outside the St. Francis Hotel.

The crowd surged from the square into the streets and pelted riot gear swung nightsticks and moved the demonstrators three blocks away from

the hotel, as a massive midday traffic jam tied up cable cars and autos.

The Republican governors of California and New York were not confronted directly by the protesters.

A crowd of 300 surged across the Cornell University campus at Ithaca, N. Y., early in the morning and smashed about 130 windows. Police drove them back with tear gas after a window was broken in a bank just off the campus.

Blocked From Downtown

In Lawrence, Kan., a crowd estimated at from 500 to 1,000 walked about 10 miles around the University of Kansas campus but was turned away from the downtown area by police, who arrested 27.

A demonstration at Ohio State University in Columbus ended with 76 arrests and some 30 people injured. Including 18 police. In Washington, about 400 chanting demonstrators carried their protests to Capitol Hill today and one band made a foray on a congressman's office, United Press International said.

It was quiet this morning at the United Nations headquarters in New York. The UN was closed to tourists because of what officials termed "the rising tide of demonstrations."

Ferrel Heady, president of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, called off a state of emergency after a campus demonstration broke up about 1:30 a.m.

Albuquerque Shooting

The state of emergency at the Albuquerque campus followed an incident in which police fired shotguns and wounded at least 10 persons, none seriously.

A group of protesters had rushed police and thrown stones. Police fired shotguns at a high angle and the crowd retreated up a knoll.

In Cambridge, Mass., riot-equipped police fired 60 to 80 tear-gas grenades to disperse hundreds of demonstrators who barricaded the city's main artery in front of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Between 600 and 800 demonstrators marched three miles from the University of Iowa campus at Iowa City last night for a planned symbolic blockade of Interstate 80. Most were stopped short of the highway, and 19 were arrested.

At Chicopee, Mass., John William Ward, president of Amherst College, was fined \$10 in District Court on a charge of disturbing the peace for his participation in a massive anti-war demonstration at the gates of Westover Air Force Base yesterday, United Press International reported. Also fined \$10 each were Mr. Ward's wife, Barbara, and Mrs. Thomas Mendenhall, the wife of the president of Smith College.

Flag Burned in London

LONDON, May 12 (UPI).—Protesters burned a U.S. flag outside the American Embassy here today. Police arrested two demonstrators.

About 600 students marched through London's West End to the embassy.

March in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, May 12 (UPI).—About 2,000 leftist students today marched through downtown streets to protest President Nixon's policies. Police said there were "a few cases" of violence.

Violence in Australia

MELBOURNE, May 12 (Reuters).—Two thousand anti-war demonstrators battled with police in the streets of Melbourne tonight after bombarding the U.S. Consulate with stones, bottles, flares and bags of broken glass.

Several demonstrators and police were injured in the fighting as screaming crowds of late-night shoppers ran from the scene.

Mounted police charged the demonstrators. Eight were arrested.

At the same time fire bombs caused \$20,000 damage to an American office building in Brisbane while in Sydney police battled with demonstrators trying to storm the town hall. Sydney police arrested 72 after 7,000 marched on the U.S. Consulate, bombarding it with beer cans.

In Adelaide two policemen were injured and 40 people arrested.



DIGGING A HOME—South Vietnamese refugee family digs trench outside barracks at former U.S. camp at Da Nang, where thousands of others have also sought shelter.

Communists Penetrate Heart Of An Loc, Are Pushed Back

(Continued from Page 1)

available because the city is cut off, but there are numerous theories about what is going to happen next.

One American military source, for example, was optimistic that the South Vietnamese will continue to hold on in An Loc because they have an avenue of retreat—unlike Quang Tri, where the defenders had a way out and took it.

But another viewed the tropical downpour that struck Saigon this afternoon as a herald of the approaching monsoon season, and said he thought that would reduce the ability of the U.S. to provide the continued air support An Loc's defenders need.

A relief column that has been inching its way along Highway 13 toward An Loc from the south for weeks was reported to have made no progress at all today. The column is stalled about four miles from An Loc.

There were sketchy reports, however, that heavy fighting had broken out at the relief column's rear, near the town of Chon Thanh. One U.S. adviser was killed there and another wounded, the U.S. command announced, but no details were made available.

Elsewhere in the war, U.S. planes continued to strike against the Demilitarized Zone in North Vietnam, military sources said, but stayed south of the 20th parallel and avoided the Hanoi and Haiphong areas.

2 U.S. Groups Of Scholars To Visit China

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—The Federation of American Scientists said today that it will send two delegations of scientists and economists to mainland China.

John Kenneth Galbraith, economist, social critic and former U.S. ambassador to India, will head the economic delegation, which leaves for China in September at the invitation of the Institute for Economic Studies of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Accompanying Dr. Galbraith will be Prof. James Tobin of Yale University, a former member of the White House Council of Economic Advisers; and Prof. Wassily Leontief of Harvard University.

Dr. Marvin Goldberger, chairman of the physics department at Princeton University and chairman of the Science Federation, and Dr. Jeremy J. Stone, the federation's director, will also visit China in May.

Hijacker Is Given 40 Years by U.S.

DENVER, Colo., May 12 (AP).—Richard C. Lapoint, 23, confessed airplane hijacker, was sentenced to 40 years in federal prison today by U.S. District Court Judge Alfred A. Arra.

The sentence came after a 20-minute plea for mercy by Lapoint's court-appointed lawyer. The sentence was double the minimum 20-year sentence for air piracy. Judge Arra said he had not considered imposing the maximum penalty in the case, which is death.

Lapoint's lawyer told the court his client should not be blamed for the personality produced by a broken childhood home, his wartime experiences in Vietnam, and drugs.

The judge, however, said Lapoint's seizure of a Hughes Air West DC-9 last Jan. 20 under a bomb threat was not an impulsive act.

Russian Navy Sends 2 Ships Toward War

TOKYO, May 12 (Reuters).—A Japanese plane today tracked two Russian warships which left the Sea of Japan and continue to sail in a southeasterly direction—the first Soviet naval vessels to leave the area since the United States mined North Vietnamese ports.

The Japanese Defense Agency said the ships, a cruiser and a destroyer, were believed to be from Vladivostok, base of the Soviet Pacific fleet.

It said that a Japanese naval aircraft sighted the warships heading out to the open sea through the Straits of Tsushima. They continued to sail southwest.

Dikes Reported Damaged

HONG KONG, May 12 (AP).—Hanoi Radio said today that the extensive dike system in its four southern provinces had been seriously damaged by U.S. bombing and must be repaired before the summer flood season.

It also reported that a Soviet ship was heavily damaged, its captain wounded and a sailor killed when U.S. planes attacked the port of Cua Ong Wednesday.

Nixon Proposals Are Rejected by Hanoi

(Continued from Page 1)

why he said that "practically speaking" Vietnam was now divided in two. "The North is Socialist," he said. But the South wants a government with three parts. North Vietnam cannot impose a Communist government on South Vietnam."

Asked about the three parts, Mr. Tho spelled out in detail how they would be chosen. One part, he said, would be Communist, a second would "belong to the present administration of Saigon," and a third would be neutralist.

Mr. Tho said that the Saigon group could include anyone except Mr. Thieu. "The administration will choose these people." As for the neutralist group, he denied that they would have any special political coloration. "Now you may find that many people who join such a coalition government do not approve of the United States policy, but neither do they approve the policy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government."

During the 90-minute press conference, Mr. Tho singled out several of Mr. Nixon's May 8 phrases for special ridicule. He said Mr. Nixon was trying to "dup" world opinion by claiming that the bombing and mining of North Vietnam was necessary to protect the lives of 60,000 U.S. soldiers still in Vietnam.

He said Mr. Nixon's claim that the United States had to "honor an engagement" to the 17 million people of South Vietnam was really an engagement only to Mr. Thieu; he said that to protect Saigon from "long nights of terror" in order to preserve U.S. honor was simply an untruth. He said that in pretending to save South Vietnam from a "blood-bath" he was "creating a blood-bath."

He firmly rejected any idea of a cease-fire. Adopting the same tactics that the Viet Minh used against the French in 1954—which was to refuse the French proposals for a cease-fire right up until the armistice was signed—Mr. Tho said simply that it was impossible to "conceive a cease-fire without conceiving a political solution."

As for Mr. Nixon's proposal for a "complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months" of a cease-fire, Mr. Tho admitted that at first glance four months had appeared to be a new element.

"But I remind you that earlier this year President Nixon set a six-month time limit for the withdrawal... As two months have since elapsed, you will see that President Nixon has just made a subtraction... the four months has no significance," he said the

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But Would Drop New Mines U.S. Won't Stop Red Minesweepers

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI).—Defense Department officials indicated today that rather than risk an international incident by trying to interfere if Soviet or Chinese minesweepers attempted to clear North Vietnamese harbors, the U.S. would, instead, replace the mines that were removed.

This was a distinct change from policy announced by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird Wednesday when he gave strong indications that force might be used to keep minesweepers from clearing the channels.

The officials said, meanwhile, that the naval blockade of North Vietnam had been 100 percent effective during its first 24 hours. There have been neither incidents nor attempts by minesweepers to clear the explosives from the harbor entrances.

One official commented that there would be little purpose in provoking an incident by stopping or sinking minesweeping vessels since the minelaying can be repeated in a matter of minutes.

"We can put new ones in faster than they could clear those out," he said.

The Pentagon also said that a Soviet freighter had turned back after standing off Haiphong for two days and that 24 other vessels heading for North Vietnam were still several days away.

Later, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman told newsmen that several of the ships may have changed course. He would not comment on where they might be headed, but there was speculation that they might dock at Chinese ports from where their cargoes could be shipped overland to North Vietnam.

With the nearest Soviet vessel headed for North Vietnam still several days away, the danger of the Japanese Defense Agency said the ships, a cruiser and a destroyer, were believed to be from Vladivostok, base of the Soviet Pacific fleet.

It said that a Japanese naval aircraft sighted the warships heading out to the open sea through the Straits of Tsushima. They continued to sail southwest.

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Nixon Proposals Are Rejected by Hanoi

(Continued from Page 1)

why he said that "practically speaking" Vietnam was now divided in two. "The North is Socialist," he said. But the South wants a government with three parts. North Vietnam cannot impose a Communist government on South Vietnam."

Asked about the three parts, Mr. Tho spelled out in detail how they would be chosen. One part, he said, would be Communist, a second would "belong to the present administration of Saigon," and a third would be neutralist.

Mr. Tho said that the Saigon group could include anyone except Mr. Thieu. "The administration will choose these people." As for the neutralist group, he denied that they would have any special political coloration. "Now you may find that many people who join such a coalition government do not approve of the United States policy, but neither do they approve the policy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government."

During the 90-minute press conference, Mr. Tho singled out several of Mr. Nixon's May 8 phrases for special ridicule. He said Mr. Nixon was trying to "dup" world opinion by claiming that the bombing and mining of North Vietnam was necessary to protect the lives of 60,000 U.S. soldiers still in Vietnam.

He said Mr. Nixon's claim that the United States had to "honor an engagement" to the 17 million people of South Vietnam was really an engagement only to Mr. Thieu; he said that to protect Saigon from "long nights of terror" in order to preserve U.S. honor was simply an untruth. He said that in pretending to save South Vietnam from a "blood-bath" he was "creating a blood-bath."

He firmly rejected any idea of a cease-fire. Adopting the same tactics that the Viet Minh used against the French in 1954—which was to refuse the French proposals for a cease-fire right up until the armistice was signed—Mr. Tho said simply that it was impossible to "conceive a cease-fire without conceiving a political solution."

As for Mr. Nixon's proposal for a "complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months" of a cease-fire, Mr. Tho admitted that at first glance four months had appeared to be a new element.

"But I remind you that earlier this year President Nixon set a six-month time limit for the withdrawal... As two months have since elapsed, you will see that President Nixon has just made a subtraction... the four months has no significance," he said the

any immediate confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union on the high seas decreased considerably.

In response to this easing, the United States pulled back several warships from the area off Haiphong and ordered them to stand off the South Vietnamese coast to bombard North Vietnamese forces around Quang Tri.

Meanwhile, U.S. diplomatic sources said that there was at least tacit agreement among the great powers to allow the United States to try to seal off North Vietnamese harbors indefinitely with Russia and China denouncing the action publicly but making no attempt to break through.

President Nixon left the White House for Camp David, Md. today where he spent the working day on details of upcoming trip to Moscow.

White House spokesmen said that the President was not all the latest details of action in Vietnam while in country's retreat.

Meanwhile, 23 Democratic members of Congress have a suit in district court here to prevent Nixon from withdrawing North Vietnamese troops from its roads and rail.

They said in the suit that the President alone has the right to declare war. They further said that they had "no other right at law other than the herein."

New FBI Chief Will Let Women Apply to Be Agents

(Continued from Page 1)

he would immediately begin discussions with his subordinates about a wide range of topics that deal with basic FBI policies and practices, including some that have recently drawn heavy fire from liberals.

Mr. Gray said he had drawn up a 12-point agenda to take up with his key subordinates. The agenda, distilled from 13 pages of notes he wrote last weekend, was titled "Responsive to the Challenge of Change," and included such "avenues of inquiry" as "who will police the police?" and "are police dominated by the FBI?"

Mr. Gray stressed that the agenda constituted only topics for discussion and included "questions raised by some critics." However, he promised at a minimum the following five changes:

- Efforts to recruit more blacks, Spanish-speaking people and American Indians as special agents.
- Establishment of a director's advisory committee composed of 12 to 18 academicians, congressmen, social scientists, law enforcement personnel and other experts, all from outside the bureau.
- Establishment of a "director's staff group" for short and long-range policy planning.
- Liberalized standards of dress and grooming for special agents.
- More exposure of the bureau's operations to public scrutiny. "I want to open the window a little," he said.

Mr. Gray said his agenda had been drawn from his own experience as assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Division, from his conversations with other department officials, such as Henry E. Petersen, head of the Criminal Division, and from the complaints of critics of the FBI.

Hillenbrand Ends Tour

MADRID, May 12 (Reuters).—Martin Hillenbrand, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, left here today for New York at the end of a series of consultations with European governments on President Nixon's planned visit to Moscow. He was deputizing for Secretary of State William Rogers, who was recalled by President Nixon to Washington.

Mr. Gray also disclosed that he will be taking with him to his new job his current special assistant, Barbara L. Herwig, a 27-year-old lawyer. That will give Miss Herwig a job of considerable stature in an agency whose troops—the special agents—are all men.

Mr. Gray said he will also be keeping his current executive assistant, David D. Kinley, a 30-year-old Harvard Law graduate, and adding as a special assistant Daniel M. Armstrong Jr., a 30-year-old staff lawyer in the Civil Division.

When Mr. Gray called Miss Herwig to tell her a photographer was on the way to her office, he said: "Don't give me that 'groovy'—just look pretty." Asked if she had told "groovy," he said: "Sure I've told you you're got a different kind of director."

Mr. Gray pointed to Mr. Kinley as a model of the new grooming standards for special agents. Mr. Kinley's blond hair extends over the back of his shirt collar and

his sideburns reach below ears.

Mr. Gray said he had asked yesterday the retirement of personal reasons of Alex I. assistant to the director in charge of investigative operations. Rosen, 66, has been with the bureau's most sensitive area, Visits to Field Offices.

The acting director as planned to visit all the FBI offices. He said he visited New Haven office last Monday the Washington office Wednesday and planned to visit the New York office today.

Mr. Gray said that the majority of the 13 "poor interest" he selected for agenda, "we will see a different approach." Striking again, he said, he has rounded in selection. Mr. Gray pleaded the recognition that "I've tough job to do" and pre change "that will build up enhance the legacy of Hoover."

Red Cross Tells of Rai

(Continued from Page 1)

and search the soldiers. The parents found nothing on. Then the soldiers pulled arms out of their boots swarmed into the plane, the two male hijackers wounding the girl who by detonator in her hand to explosive charges.

The spokesman repeats ICRC's affirmations that it gates had at no point of with the Israelis.

ICRC today said it prepared a note of protest to Israeli government over the incident. It would not say the protest would be sent.

But the spokesman said an oral protest had been Tuesday to Israel. This was rejected by Israeli authorities.

Dayan Denies Abuse

JERUSALEM, May 13 (AP).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan tonight called denied that Israel abused the confidence of international Red Cross in force to free the Sabana at Gen. Dayan said in a television interview clearly told the Red Cross that if they could not accept the fact that Israel use force, they were free to leave the Lydda Interns Airport.

Soviet Baptists At U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP).—A group of reform Baptists at past the Soviet guards a American Embassy last Tuesday and spent nearly 24 hours to draw attention to what said was "persecution" of viet officials, an embassy spokesman revealed yesterday.

Five men, five women and young children made up group which, the spokesman said, asked the embassy for ask in getting their position Soviet authorities.

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Last 7 Bodies Of 91 Dead Found in Mine

Only 2 Survived Idaho Disaster

KELLOGG, Idaho, May 12 (Reuters)—Rescue teams last night found the bodies of the last seven missing miners in the fire-swept Sunshine Silver Mine, bringing the final death toll to 91.

Only two men, rescued on Tuesday, survived the blast 10 days ago in the one-mile-deep mine. Four of the last seven bodies to be found were discovered 5,200 feet below ground in the deepest section of the mine. Three others were found 1,000 feet higher.

Nearly all the 44 bodies found yesterday—rescue workers found 37 dead miners earlier in the day—were clustered around the main hoist or lift shaft. This was the spring point for evacuation in case of fire.

The two men who lived through the disaster, Ron Flory, 28, and Tom Wilkinson, 29, disobeyed fire drill instructions and headed away from the hoist shaft, escaping death by smoke or carbon monoxide gas.

They waited for seven days in darkness in a pocket of fresh air and lived off the sandwiches of their dead mates. Sobbing women, many dragging their grief-stricken children behind them, walked slowly away from the minehead earlier in the evening after mine manager Marvin Chase told them there was virtually no hope for the remaining seven.

Bodies Found in W. Virginia

FARMINGTON, W. Va., May 12 (AP)—The bodies of another six miners killed when Consolidation Coal Co.'s No. 9 coal mine was ripped by fire and explosions 42 months ago have been recovered.

Five were found yesterday morning and the sixth was discovered 600 feet away last night. Twenty-eight men were lost in the disaster.

The recoveries bring to 22 the number found since crews resumed working in the mine 24 months ago.

Nixon Requests \$38.5 Million for RFE and RL

WASHINGTON, May 12 (Reuters)—President Nixon asked Congress Wednesday for \$38.5 million to pay for the operations of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which broadcast to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, for the next year.

He said he would appoint a presidential commission to study ways of financing the two radio stations in the future, in view of the controversy that surrounded their programs before Congress authorized \$36 million for them in the present financial year ending on June 30.

During a congressional debate earlier this year, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, led a move to end the operations of the radio stations, based in Germany, claiming they were relics of the cold war.

The President said that the method chosen for future financing of the radio stations must depend upon a proper perception of the relationship of their operations to the national interests and foreign policy objectives of the United States.

South Africa Judge Lifts Magazine Ban

DURBAN, May 12 (Reuters)—A Supreme Court judge today lifted a government ban on the South African magazine Scope, which published a picture of a black man embracing a white girl.

The judge, Justice S. Leon, said he regarded as "far-fetched in the extreme" a submission by the Publication Control Board that the photograph, apparently taken in a street in Greenwich Village in New York, was contrary to accepted and social standards in South Africa and that it would "encourage young readers to try to follow its example."

Chile's ITT Phones May Be Nationalized

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 12.—Chilean President Salvador Allende today sent to Congress the draft of a bill to nationalize the Chilean Telephone Co. and annual contracts under which the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. has provided the country's telephone service since 1950.

He also sent Congress a proposed constitutional reform which would allow nationalization of ITT assets and equipment in the telephone company. But he did not propose nationalization of ITT's other assets in Chile, which include hotels and a car-rental firm.

Ceausescu to Japan
TOKYO, May 12 (Reuters)—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania will visit Japan from June 2 to 8 as a state guest, the Foreign Ministry said today.

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UNDER ATTACK—Alabama Gov. George Wallace ducks behind protective screen as aides tries to shield him from flying paper cartons as he spoke to rally Thursday in Washington D.C. suburb of Landover, Md. He was not hit and continued his speech.

Higher Toll Feared After Cleanup

Flood Kills at Least 10 in 2 Texas Towns

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas, May 12 (UPI)—The Guadalupe River, bulging from a week of rain, rushed out of its banks today, pouring house-top-high water that swept away cars, homes and people.

The National Guard recovered the bodies of 10 persons who

drowned in the swirling floodwaters. Eight bodies were found in New Braunfels and two at Seguin, 16 miles downstream.

More than 4,500 persons were evacuated from riverfront homes along 25 miles of the muddy river. Entire families were missing.

More rain was forecast to add to the foot that fell over the past week.

"So many people were washed away," said the New Braunfels police chief, Royce Couch, "we fear the death toll will go much higher."

Floodwaters, turned a gooey black by oil from broken drums, rose 18 feet high.

Nixon Visits Ill Valet

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).

President Nixon made a fast trip to Bethesda Naval Medical Center yesterday to visit his valet, Manolo Sanchez, who is recovering from an operation to repair a torn cartilage in his left knee.

Gov. Preston Smith called out the Texas National Guard to help evacuation and cleanup work in the south central area of New Braunfels, a central Texas town of 18,000.

Chief Couch said hundreds of persons were evacuated from residential areas and taken to four Red Cross centers.

Hundreds at Seguin were evacuated to City Hall, the courthouse and shelters.

U.S. Transport Deaths Rose by 421 Last Year

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).

The National Transportation Safety Board said that 421 more persons died in transportation accidents last year than in 1970.

More than 90 percent of the 59,215 deaths came from highway accidents. Recreational boating claimed another 1,592 lives, air line accidents killed 199, pipeline accidents killed 48, and 607 others were killed in railroad accidents.

Conservationists Ask Court to Stop Alaska Pipeline

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—Three environment groups asked the federal district court here today to block the proposed issuance of federal permits for a trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

They contended that oil companies and the state of Alaska have, together, requested rights-of-way far exceeding the legal permit powers of the secretary of the interior.

Secretary of Interior Rogers C.B. Morton announced yesterday his decision, after two years of review, to issue right-of-way permits for construction of the controversial pipeline.

The project has been stalled since 1970 by a preliminary injunction granted by Federal Judge George L. Hart to the Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth, and Environmental Defense Fund.

The three groups had also requested a permanent injunction and that request is still pending.

Eagle-Killing Charged

WASHINGTON, May 12 (Reuters).

The Justice Department has charged two Wyoming men with killing three bald eagles—the U.S. national symbol—and 363 highly-protected golden eagles in hunting flights aboard a helicopter. If convicted, Herman Werner, rancher, and Doyle Vaughan, proprietor of a flying service, could get jail sentences totaling more than 187 years and be fined \$187,000.

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Blast That Killed American

Bombing Attacks Are Made in 2 W. German Police HQs

FRANKFURT, May 12 (AP).—Explosives and GI crews were cleaning up shattered glass and other wreckage.

Meanwhile, Frankfurt police withdrew a march permit for leftists who had announced plans to protest American Vietnam policy with a parade through downtown Frankfurt during today's evening rush hours.

Police withdrew permission several hours before the march was to start, noting that a similar demonstration earlier this week resulted in broken windows in downtown business premises.

police official had earlier said that two "heavy" call-

undetonated bombs had been found at the PX, which is a quarter mile from the site of yesterday's blasts.

American military police and German civilian police have de-

clined comment on speculation the bombings were politically inspired. The blasts caused at least \$300,000 damages, the

said.

Augsburg, Munich Blasts

The latest bomb attacks were on city police headquarters in Augsburg and at the

arian state criminal police in Munich.

Two bombs went off shortly

noon on the fourth and

floor of the Augsburg

in, injuring a police offi-

authorities said. Windows

shattered, doors ripped out

calling damaged by the

explosion in Munich came

hours later and was con-

stantly stronger than the Aug-

blasts, police said. Damage

estimated at 500,000 marks.

a bomb exploded in an auto

the criminal-office parking

the car was destroyed and

there damaged, police said.

There were no reports of serious

investigators say there are no

to who planted the bombs.

Colonel Killed

in yesterday's bombing

Col. Paul A. Bloomquist,

among whose decorations res-

ple Heart with two oak leaf

for wounds suffered in

ours of duty in Vietnam.

Bloomquist was fatally in-

by blast fragments from a

ful bomb that devastated

Frankfurt officers' club. Col.

Enquist, of Salt Lake City,

as a wife and two children.

to other bombs exploded in

headquarters building several

feet away, wrecking the

entrance hall and a cafe,

and knocking out hundreds

windows in the sprawling,

story building.

One of the 13 persons injured

American, mostly officers

injured men. Three Ameri-

men and two Scotswomen

hospitalized today in

condition, the Army said.

ing of U.S. military build-

is unprecedented in post-

West Germany, and the

said stronger security

ies are being put into ef-

at its installations.

ification checks were

ent at the V Corps head-

ers, where investigators

attempting to identify the

EAT

By Joe Alex Morris.

ONN, May 13.—The "Ger-

hair force," in recent years

laughing stock of the NATO

itary machine, will soon be

more.

Defense Ministry spokes-

aid today that new orders

the permissible length of

would be issued next week.

promised there would be

more shaggy dogs in the

red forces.

he "German hair force" got

name from efforts by De-

minister Helmut Schmidt

humanize Bonn's military

make it a more comfort-

able force for citizens in mil-

form. One measure was that

hair could grow.

This decree earned Mr.

Schmidt the annual award of

the Aachen Carnival Society,

"the Order of Beardsy Serious-

ness."

It also created new problems,

not to mention the embarrass-

ment of professional military

men who were forced to put up

with mangy-looking troops. One

was the danger in combat sit-

uations caused by long hair.

Mr. Schmidt solved this one

by ordering the men to wear

hair nets while on duty.

Last February, he asked Col.

Gen. Eberhard Daerr, the sur-

geon general, to investigate the

effect of long hair. He appoint-

ed a medical commission, in-

cluding dermatologists, hygiene

specialists, and military doctors.

Their report came out today.

It said long hair required extra

care which was not possible in

combat and maneuver situa-

tions. The consequences in-

cluded skin diseases and para-

sites which endangered not only

the soldier himself but the com-

mon weal.

The doctors said the hair

nets were not a real answer,

since they got dirty and led to

lowered sanitary standards.

They said hair had to be kept

short enough to care for it

under all circumstances.

Asked how short this would

mean, a ministry spokesman

said: "Above the collar."

© Los Angeles Times



Lt. Col. Paul Bloomquist, Who died in blast.

Quebec Regime Urges Calm After Two Days of Protests

QUEBEC, May 12 (UPI).—The government urged citizens to "keep calm" today following two days of violent province-wide demonstrations. A union official called for further strike action to protest the jailing of Quebec's top three labor leaders.

Mines, factories, schools, three radio stations, five newspapers, hospitals and Montreal's subway and highway system were disrupted for a second day yesterday by work stoppages and acts of vandalism.

The disturbances were in response to calls for the release of Marcel Pepin, president of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, Louis Laberge, head of the Quebec Federation of Labor, and Yvon Charbonneau, Quebec Teachers Corp. president.

Contempt of Court

The three union leaders began serving one-year prison terms Tuesday following conviction on contempt-of-court charges stem-

ming from last month's 11-day strike by Quebec's 210,000 public service employees.

In Quebec, provincial Justice Minister Jerome Choquette called on all to remain calm and promised "all necessary action" to curb any further violence.

"I ask the population to keep calm and to control itself, so that Quebec may overcome this seemingly difficult period without major incidents, I hope," Mr. Choquette said in a statement.

"The situation is under control in all the areas that had reported disturbances," Mr. Choquette's statement said.

In Montreal, Michael Char-

trand, the leader of the Montreal Council of the CMTU, called for a general walkout by all unionists and students in Montreal, the hub of frequent violent disorders in recent years.

Fundamental Rights

"Every group, every union, or individual if he has the moral strength, should fight," Mr. Char-

trand said. He said the "fundamental right of unions" was being abridged in Quebec.

At midnight yesterday news-

men and editors at three French-

language newspapers walked out on a 24-hour protest strike.

Demonstrators placed a picket

line around the Montreal Gazette

building late yesterday and press

crowdmen, mailing room employees

and company truck drivers re-

fused to cross it. The English-

language morning newspaper later

announced it would not

publish today's edition, but would

resume publication tomorrow.

At the city's other major En-

glish language newspaper, the

Montreal Star, a three-member

delegation from the striking

French-language La Presse met

with the newspaper management.

Newspaper officials later an-

nounced the newspaper would not

publish today.

The leadership of Montreal's

blue collar workers, including

garbage collectors, called for an

8 a.m. walkout today. Union

heads said the strike was to pro-

test mainly deadlocked contract

talks, but also to protest the

"social situation" in Quebec.

Mines, railroads and construc-

tion sites throughout the entire

North Shore region were closed

yesterday as up to 15,000 workers

In Haiphong Harbor

In Haiphong harbor, the mines have clicked on and now the merchant vessels of all nations which ship to North Vietnam, whether those vessels carry arms or grain or medicine, must pause while Hanoi and its allies ponder the choices which will determine whether Mr. Nixon succeeds in his latest effort to "end the war." While the mines float quietly in the water, American planes by the hundreds, ostensibly trying to spoil Hanoi's battle plans and sever its rail links with Peking, are attacking with undeterminable accuracy what the U.S. command calls "military targets." When Phantoms attacked Long Bien bridge in the center of Hanoi Wednesday, an Agence France-Presse reporter on the scene wrote that "several bombs missed the target and fell 600 yards to the northeast in the middle of a residential suburb."

In Paris, Mrs. Binh of the Viet Cong has acknowledged that "some commentators" have found in Mr. Nixon's new terms "something more to negotiate." (The terms: If Hanoi accepts an Indochina cease-fire and frees American POWs, the United States will stop fighting and in four months withdraw all troops, leaving Hanoi in control of the territory it has seized in the South and offering it virtually a free hand in the rest of the South.) But, Mrs. Binh noted, there are also hooks: The Communists would have to "drop our weapons before the geopolitical problems are solved . . . while we are in a military situation which is favorable to our struggle." Her words indicated not rejection of President Nixon's plan so much as an understanding of his message. The unfolding Viet Cong-Hanoi response awaits more internal debate, more consultation with allies and doubtless more action on the battlefield, too.

In Moscow and Peking, the tentativeness of the reactions so far reflects the essentially slow-motion character of the new crisis. It is conceivable that the "commentators" recommending a hard Hanoi-Viet Cong look at the new Nixon terms include the Russians, if not also the Chinese. For them both, but especially the Russians, Mr. Nixon has tried to arrange things so that, to reap the benefits of improved relations with the United

States now, they must bow to his challenge and stop sending aid to Hanoi. Their national interest, conventionally defined, goes in one direction, their national honor in another. It remains to be known whether their self-respect, their domestic politics and their rivalry with each other will support the compromise Mr. Nixon wishes to force on them both. If not, then the China glow and the Moscow summit and the prospects of reaching SALT, trade and European agreements before next January may all go aglimmering.

In Washington, the President's initiatives have deepened and darkened the national agony. The administration chooses to define dissent as partisan and limited. Dissenters of both parties in Congress have launched "end-the-war" proposals. These purport, if enacted, to cut off war funds soon after an agreement on POW return. Actually, they can only record their supporters' distress with the war and with Mr. Nixon. Control over policy is firmly in his hands. Plainly, a President who would not receive a bipartisan Senate mission Monday until 8 p.m., and then only to inform them of decisions already taken and already conveyed to President Thieu, is not much troubled by the alienation rampant on Capitol Hill and by the damage to our division-of-power system which it marks. Nor is there reason to believe the President is troubled by the new round of campus demonstrations.

All in all, a very complicated situation is evolving gradually and unevenly but also in a way that only reinforces our earlier apprehension that the President was acting recklessly and out of desperation. Rather than honestly conceding his losses and moving to cut them by admittedly painful compromise, he has set a course which, even on the dubious chance that it significantly succeeds in slowing down supplies to Hanoi, would by that very success discourage Hanoi's inclination to bargain and threaten the basis on which Mr. Nixon has tried to pursue détente policies with the Soviet Union and with China. His attempt to pull off a virtuoso coup—to have his cake in Vietnam and to eat it in Moscow and Peking—bids fair to be a fiasco for us all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Irish 'Yes' for Europe

"We are not lost in the mists of a Celtic twilight," said Premier Jack Lynch in predicting that the Republic of Ireland would vote decisively to join the European Common Market. And so it turned out. The overwhelming approval of Irish voters helps maintain momentum for the expansion of the European community to 10 nations and improves prospects for favorable outcomes in similar referenda on entry this fall in Denmark and Norway.

The result in Ireland will accomplish more than that, however. It constitutes an eloquent rebuke to both factions of the Irish Republican Army, which had campaigned against entry by trying to restore old nationalist fears and prejudices. On the strength of its victory, Mr. Lynch's government may now even act a bit more vigorously against IRA terrorism across the border, thus

helping restore stability to Northern Ireland.

Over the long run, the move to join an enlarged European community could also be a step toward Irish unification. As both Britain and Ireland gave up a measure of sovereignty inside a larger entity, the border between Eire and Ulster will inevitably diminish in importance. Ireland is already so inextricably linked to Britain, which takes two-thirds of its exports, that it had no practical alternative to joining the community if Britain did.

Irish voters have recognized reality, signified their readiness for dramatic change, and opted for a future that could include unification as well as greater prosperity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fishing Pact

An agreement signed with Brazil this week reflects welcome new flexibility in the U.S. government's position regarding the right of nations to regulate foreign fishing in waters beyond the 12-mile fishing limit to which this country limits itself, and which it has sought to persuade others to accept.

The agreement provides that Washington will license and control the number of American shrimp boats fishing within the 200-mile limit claimed by Brazil. The United States will pay Brazil \$200,000 annually to enforce the accord and grants Brazilian naval authorities the right to board and search American fishing vessels operating within the extended zone. This is the first time the United States has agreed to limit the number of American vessels fishing in foreign waters.

The pact will not seriously affect the

present shrimp fleet since it allows for the licensing of 325 boats, roughly the number currently engaged in operations off Brazil. It carefully skirts the issue of Brazil's claim to absolute sovereignty over the coastal zone out to the 200-mile limit. But it at least offers fresh evidence of U.S. readiness to move toward some coastal state regulation over a wider fishing zone at the Law of the Seas Conference scheduled for next year in Stockholm. This should be encouraging to American coastal fishermen who have been pressing for curbs on foreign fleets operating off this country's shores. It could open the way to similar bilateral agreements with other nations—like Ecuador and Peru—whose efforts to regulate American fishing fleets have resulted in hardships for the fishermen and diplomatic embarrassment for Washington.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon and Vietnam

President Nixon has, once again, made a move and because he sent the ball back into the Soviet camp, one might be tempted to say that he played very well. It was certainly clever not to assume the responsibility of canceling the Moscow visit and to leave

it to the Russians. But, to be successful, the maneuver presupposed that the Soviet government can dictate Hanoi's conduct. And everything appears to indicate that the Kremlin is not the master of Hanoi's decisions.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

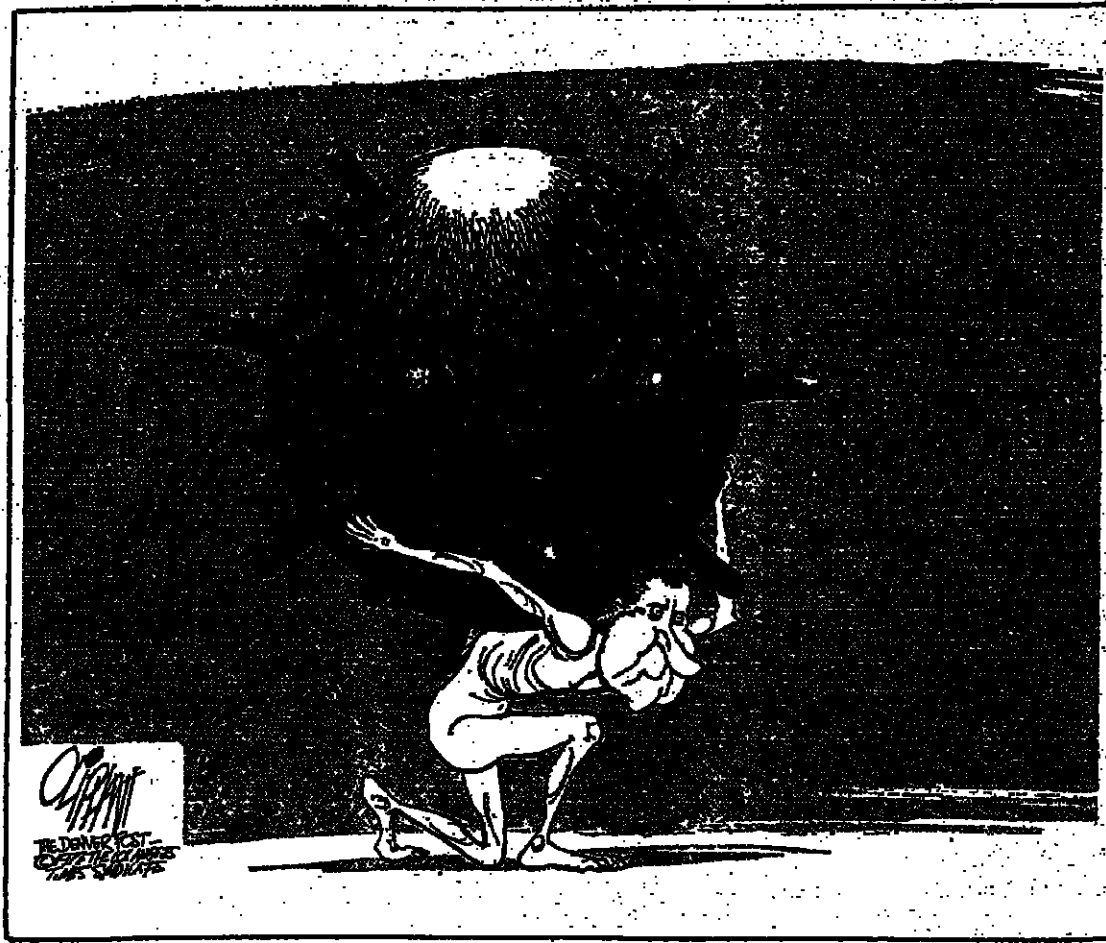
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 12, 1897
PARIS—President McKinley does not seem to be any more of a jingo than was President Cleveland, at least as far as regards his Cuban policy. Our Washington correspondent in his special dispatch by Commercial Cable states that the senatorial jingoes will not have the President's support. Mr. McKinley is determined to make a careful study of the situation before taking any action and for this purpose has sent a confidential agent to Cuba to look over the ground.

Fifty Years Ago

May 12, 1922
PARIS—The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra is losing no time in filling the post of conductor left vacant by the sudden resignation of M. Eugene Isaye last Wednesday. On Thursday evening, while conducting the last of his series at the Paris Opera, M. Serge Koussevitzky, the Russian conductor, received a cablegram from the manager of the Cincinnati organization, offering him the conductorship. It is understood that he will accept if proper terms can be arranged.



Moscow's Waiting Game

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Russians are playing a very clever waiting game with President Nixon. They are spanking him publicly for his latest air offensive against North Vietnam, but corresponding with him privately, allowing their officials to get their pictures taken with him at the White House, and acting in general like disappointed friends dealing with a misguided and reckless child.

Their diplomatic note on the Vietnam crisis is a masterpiece of hypocrisy, defending the principles of international law which they defy whenever it suits their purposes, condemning Nixon for using force against the weapons shipped into Haiphong, and howling against the American blockade as if Moscow were merely engaged in nothing more than the innocent passage of food for hungry children.

The worried men in the White House, of course, are delighted with all this. Moscow didn't respond to their ultimatum with a bang. Maybe the Nixon visit to Moscow will go on after all, they hope, and by the end of the month, there will be agreements, signed on television in the Kremlin, on the control of strategic arms, more U.S.-Soviet trade and cultural relations, and space cooperation, and a European security conference.

Moscow in No Hurry

All this is not only possible, but likely. For the Russians have good reason to believe they and their allies have already won the long struggle for Vietnam, and can now wait for the forthcoming battles around Hue and Kontum to come to their bloody conclusions.

Moscow is in no hurry. It is on the point of a critical treaty over Berlin with the West Germans, who are in a political crisis over signing that treaty, and Germany and Berlin are more important to the Soviet Union than Vietnam. Nothing could block the Berlin accord quicker than a sudden test of strength between Washington and Moscow over Haiphong, so the Russians are avoiding the confrontation and having their pictures taken in the White House, and planning for the Nixon visit to Moscow, and waiting for the West German

vote and the outcome of the battle in Vietnam for Hue.

Moscow takes no chance by waiting and pretending to be generous. It has already delivered enough tanks, artillery, fuel, and anti-aircraft guns to Hanoi to give the North Vietnamese a chance to take Hue and demoralize the South Vietnamese Army and government, and even if Hanoi and the Viet Cong don't make it in the next month, which they probably won't, Moscow still has other alternatives.

It can always go back to Peking and ship arms by rail from the Soviet Union through China to Hanoi, and this is one of the ironies of the Nixon policy, for despite his spectacular mission to Peking and his planned visit to Moscow, he has taken such dramatic action against the North Vietnamese, that he has almost forced the quarreling Communist giants to get together to supply Hanoi across the trans-Siberian railroad and down through China to North Vietnam.

President Nixon, and the secretaries of state and defense, but not, noticeably, Henry Kissinger, have been saying publicly that the United States will take "whatever action is necessary" to stop the flow of Communist arms to Hanoi, not only by mining the Haiphong harbor but also by bombing the supplies on the Moscow-Peking-Hanoi railroad line.

This at a time when Nixon is shaking his fist at Moscow, planning to go there on May 22, boasting about his new friendly relationship with Peking, backing Thieu in Saigon, and withdrawing his troops from Vietnam as fast as he can—in short fighting a political war at home and a complicated war in Vietnam.

Think They've Won

No wonder, then, that the Russians have played it all cool and cozy. They understand the President's problems at home and abroad. They want the settlement in Berlin. They want the agreement with the United States on trade, and nuclear arms control. They want a European security arrangement for Washington to withdraw some or all its troops from the Ruhr and the Rhine, and they're not too worried about Vietnam.

For they think they have won there, and are even trying to out much success to convince Hanoi not to press their military advantages too far. Moscow gives

the impression that it is rather satisfied with things as they are. It is willing to let the world see Nixon take dramatic military action at Haiphong and avoid any spectacular military response itself.

In another time, the Germany of Hitler would have picked up Nixon's challenge at Haiphong and brought the world to the edge of the precipice, but the Russians have been less spectacular. They have provided the arms and left the battle to Hanoi, and put it up to Nixon to make up the difference, if he can.

Meanwhile, they have not challenged, but merely chided the President. They have not said he could not come to Moscow to talk about other larger questions. They have left him to decide whether he wants to call off the summit, and use "whatever means are necessary" to stop the flow of arms by rail from the Soviet Union through China to North Vietnam.

In short, they are condemning the mining of Haiphong but avoiding the challenge Nixon thought might bring the war to an end, and letting him try to prove how his blockade will stop the battle for Hue, and figure out where to go from here.

Buffalo Bill's
defunct
who used to
ride a watersmooth-silver
stallion
and break on two three four five
pigeonsjustlike
he was a handsome man
and what I want to know is
how do you like your blueeyed boy
Mister Death

—a. e. cummings.

LONDON.—One striking aspect of President Nixon's decision to mine the harbors of North Vietnam, and the manner of its taking, was his contempt for the concept of law. He did not even attempt to justify in international legal terms what stood, unless justified in some way, as an act of outlawry. Domestically, he showed not the slightest deference, in committing this formal act of war, to the Constitution's requirement that Congress declare war.

Are not the "blood, sweat and tears" of 1972, more than a quarter of a century after the holocaust of World War II, sufficient evidence of political failure? The responsibility for today's bombing, killing and destruction is, of course, laid at the door of the Communists. Bloodshed and warfare are always the other man's fault.

Whatever the case may be: The hardbitten and bloody facts of political business demonstrate very clearly that democratic statesmen, politicians, strategists and diplomats have failed to recognize the pitfalls and dangers of the postwar world. Why do not they have the courage to admit this grand failure?

The Hague.

According to Boswell (Life of Johnson, Oxford University Press, 1961, pages 614-615), the statement was made to "a numerous company" at a tavern, the biographer being one of the party. And the exact remark was:

"Politics is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

The good Doctor probably would argue that politics is the first refuge of a scoundrel.

J. ALFRED MARTIN,
Paris.

Grand Failure

Is the distressful political situation really due to a "Grand Illusion" (DET May 8) or to a political grand failure? Does today's appalling and inflated world picture not prove that the "establishments" have missed the boats of harmony and stability?

PHILIP J. SANDSTRÖM,
Paris.

Population Curbs

Regarding the story headlined "Nixon Rejects Main Points of Population-Curb Report" (DET,

McGovern on Busin

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

DETROIT.—Even before President Nixon's fateful new moves on Vietnam, Sen. George McGovern's operatives here reported to him that the war easily eclipsed busing in the minds of Michigan voters—a conclusion of dubious validity and potentially a major flaw in his triumphant campaign.

Based on door-to-door canvassing by young volunteers in the Detroit metropolitan area, McGovern's managers concluded that busing ranks quite low in importance while Vietnam is first. Consequently, far from being a playground for Gov. George Wallace, Michigan is friendly territory for McGovern in Tuesday's presidential primary.

The only trouble is that the canvassers' findings are subject to serious challenge. Politicians here, including some staunch McGovern supporters, are convinced the specter of white suburban children being bused into the black Detroit ghetto transcends any other issue for Democratic blue-collar workers. To these politicians, canvasses and polls are incapable of reflecting the intensity of feeling about busing.

That could backfire on McGovern's eleven-hour Michigan campaigning this weekend. Appealing to the blue-collar protest vote, McGovern is now running a close third behind Sen. Robert Humphrey, and Wallace in Tuesday's primary. But exposure of McGovern's probing views to anti-busing Michigan Democrats could cost him dearly.

Whatever happens in Michigan, however, McGovern's tendency to downgrade the importance of busing could ultimately prove his undoing as Democratic nominee against the openly anti-busing Republican President. At issue here is a question that really bothers the white workingman and what the McGovern liberals think bothers him.

What bothers the workingman in Detroit's suburbs is the specter of cross-district busing posed by U.S. District Judge Stephen Roth. The suburbanite, often a worker in an auto factory, is terrified by the idea of his children being bused into the overwhelming black schools of inner Detroit.

But even if violence, or drugs and all the unknown ills of these parents to say they will never acquiesce in busing. Their only recourse now is to hope that the grim day will never come.

Unlike McGovern's bright young canvassers, experienced Democratic politicians in Michigan have no illusions about the political dynamite of busing.

An example is Doug D. United Auto Workers president and a brilliant politician who ran the anti-Wallace campaign in 1968. So intense is his sentiment in Michigan that he feels that it may be his first Tuesday. A House member, Fraser, cautions the senator setting foot Michigan quickly.

Democratic Sen. Frank Landis, elected in 1970, quite likely would day because of his stance. Republican Sen. Griffin, once given up is now clearly favored in elected this year. In an early last week in an early Democratic precinct, West Side, we saw politician Griffin's job about equal to Democrat (around 50 percent).

Taking all this into account, Humphrey's Michigan voters are pleading with a national headquarters to send a television commercial into the ghetto, opposing the black constituency in national headquarters has so far.

The UAW, mightiest political force in Michigan only ignore busing and against Wallace. Having ed both Humphrey and McGovern, the UAW the propaganda to workers, ing Wallace as an anti-racism secretly in with big unions and by Nixon—tactics undermining the union.

So, late one afternoon, a young Chrysler worker through a call to the UAW dairy House to prove union's anti-Wallace car. Why does he favor W. Busing. He was looking out living room window in a Warren, the worker said, neighborhood school attend his children. Never, he pr would he permit them to be ed into Detroit.

If cross-district busing begins in September, Pri Nixon will carry Michigan's any Democrat in the open knowledge of the white class. Even if busing is only a threat, Mr. W. chances will be good to a he lost badly in 1968. The reality not yet discerned George S. McGovern as canvassers.

Hope Against Hope

By Anthony Lewis

Law is a restraint on the exercise of arbitrary power. Its absence here symbolizes the danger in what the President has done, the sense he has conveyed of power without restraint. But there is another reason, perhaps more concrete, to view this moment in American history with the deepest anxiety. That is the prospect ahead.

If mining Haiphong does not work in the sense of making the North Vietnamese accept Nixon's terms—and almost no informed person thinks it will—what will this President do next? Bomb the Red River dikes to flood North Vietnam? Use B-52s to turn Hanoi into a sea plain? Use nuclear weapons?

Nothing can be excluded. The possibilities may sound fantastic now, but even a little while ago, so did mining Haiphong. And each step makes the next easier. Every reason he gave for this one—preventing a Communist victory in the South, keeping our pledge to President Thieu, maintaining American credibility—will as easily justify the next.

It would be understandable now if Americans who oppose the war gave way to hopelessness. For over all these years of obsession with Vietnam nothing has seemed to make a difference: not protests or elections or congressional resolutions. Four years after Lyndon Johnson began escalating the American war in Vietnam, Richard Nixon has taken it to its highest pitch yet.

But the duty of those who see their country on the path of self-destruction is still to make the attempt to stop it. And at least now there is no longer any question of ambiguity—political or moral. It is clear that this war can never end while Richard Nixon is President unless by overwhelming political effort. It is a problem of politics.

Nixon could have ended it all three years ago, with decency for himself and his country. In those three years he has accounted for more than one-third of all American battle deaths in Vietnam.

So do we all.

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Bombings Continue

A Belfast Crackdown Jails 3 In IRA for Tarring of Woman

BELFAST, May 12 (AP)—Northern Ireland's courts cracked down for the first time today on the Irish Republican Army's practice of tarring and feathering men and women.

Three guerrillas of the IRA's Provisional wing were each jailed for four years by a Belfast court for painting, feathering and beating a pregnant housewife.

It was the first court conviction for the summary punishment often meted out by the IRA on alleged informers and other persons suspected to have breached the code.

The sentence came as another victim of IRA punishment, a 15-year-old girl, lay in a hospital, her hair shorn, her face blackened and bruised after five days of beatings and ill-treatment.

The IRA accused both women of passing information to security forces and giving drugs to youngsters. Both victims denied the charges.

Gunfire in Londonderry
Meanwhile, British troops came under fire five times from gunmen in Londonderry.

In Belfast, troops exchanged fire with gunmen in the Catholic Andersonstown District. There were no casualties. Throughout the day, bombs blasted buildings, one shattering a handkerchief factory, another an amusement arcade, but no one was injured.

Army bomb experts discovered and blew up a 50-pound land mine which they said had been planted to explode under the feet of soldiers in a training ground near Dungannon in the middle of the province.

In Londonderry, a bitter row erupted among IRA guerrillas following accusations that some of them were drunk when they attacked a British observation post yesterday.

Provisionals Versus Officials
IRA Provisionals charged that gunmen from the Official wing had endangered the lives of local residents by opening fire on soldiers while under the influence of drink.

Members of the Official wing, which is dedicated to reform through leftist political means, with a minimum of violence—were bound by a strict code of sober behavior and today they angrily

Syria Said to Bar Friendship Pact With Soviet Union
BEIRUT, May 12 (UPI)—Syria has decided against signing a friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union, the independent newspaper *Al-Nahar* said here today.

"This decision was taken because Syria considers such treaties will lead to peace, and this is against the principles of the ruling Baath regime," the newspaper said in a dispatch from Damascus.

Soviet Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko is visiting Syria and the "treaty issue" is expected to come under discussion, political sources said. Marshal Grechko today visited Syria's front lines with Israel.

An *Nahar* said that the issue was carefully discussed at the level of the Baath leadership during recent months and that the party leadership unanimously decided against it.

"The Syrian decision was conveyed to the Soviet government very politely," the newspaper said.

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visited Iraq last April and signed a friendship and cooperation treaty with the Baghdad government.

Catholic Charity Names Continental Leaders

ROME, May 12 (AP)—The Catholic charities organization, Caritas Internationalis, concluding its general assembly here today elected the Rt. Rev. Joseph J. Harbeck of Philadelphia as its vice-president for North America. Msgr. Harbeck, 61, has been director for Europe of the U.S. Catholic Relief Service.

Other vice-presidents elected were: Bishop Alois Lorscheider of Brazil, for Latin America; Juan Maso, a Spanish layman, for Europe; and Bishop Ignacio Lobo of Belgium, India, for Asia. Alois Munyanga, a layman from Ruanda, was re-elected vice-president for Africa.

Chromosomes of Foetus Compared To Help Settle Paternity Query

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—A team of Swedish scientists and doctors has managed to settle the paternity of an unborn child by comparing chromosomes of the foetus and its two possible fathers.

They were called in to determine the father of the child after a 37-year-old white woman became pregnant after having intercourse with both her Negro husband and a white man.

According to the British science magazine *Nature*, the couple decided to apply for a legal abortion and a divorce unless it could be proved that the husband was the likely father of the foetus.

The magazine reported: "The main reason for applying for an abortion was a social one, because it would always be understood that the husband could not be the father of a white child."

As a result chromosomes from the foetus and the two men were compared by the team. It was found that those of the husband and the foetus were closely matched. But this was not the case when the chromosomes from the foetus were compared with those of the other man.

The scientists and doctors concluded that the husband was the father of the child. Further tests involving antigens confirmed this, *Nature* reported.

When the child was born, it was colored and so proved the doctors correct, said the magazine.

debuted the Provisionals' accusations.

The officials issued a counter-statement claiming that last night they had to rescue a Provisional guerrilla who was pinned down by British soldiers.

British officers here said they were puzzled by the affair. "The IRA gunfire was so accurate that it seems doubtful anybody was very drunk," said one.

Goulding Acquitted in Dublin

DUBLIN, May 12 (UPI)—A Dublin jury today acquitted Catholic Goulding, chief of staff of the IRA's Official wing, of charges he incited people to violence in a graveside oration last year.

Applause rang from the public gallery as Mr. Goulding was found innocent of inciting the public to cause explosions and use firearms.

The charges arose from the eulogy Mr. Goulding delivered last July for an IRA man who was killed in a bomb blast in County Tipperary.

Honduras Finds Chute Harness Of EAL Hijacker

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, May 12 (AP)—The Eastern Air Lines hijacker who bailed out over Honduras with \$300,000 in ransom apparently landed safely and escaped into the countryside.

The government said last night that a parachute harness and jumpsuit believed discarded by the hijacker were found by government agents Wednesday on Mt. Scroon, on the border of Atlantida and Yoro Counties, in northern Honduras.

Capt. Carlos Rene Sagastume, director of the National Investigation Department, said the parachute itself was probably carried off by poor farmers in the area and that he doubted the hijacker had left the country.

Local residents told Capt. Sagastume's men that they had seen a man with a back pack and small suitcase sitting on the ground coming from the jungle and trying to wipe sweat from his face. They said he had disappeared into the jungle. Agents said they found used tissues in the area.

The residents also said the man's shoulder and hands were injured, but a search of hospitals and clinics in the area produced no information about him.

The hijacker seized the plane last Friday, collected the ransom from the airline in Washington, where he allowed the 49 passengers to get off, and is believed to have jumped some time between 4 and 6 a.m. Saturday.

A \$25,000 reward has been offered for information leading to the hijacker's capture.

Agnew in Japan For Okinawa Rite

TOKYO, May 12 (Reuters)—Vice-President Spiro Agnew arrived here today on a four-day visit during which he will represent President Nixon when the Americans formally hand back Okinawa to Japan.

The island will be returned on Monday after 27 years of occupation.

Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda were at the airport to greet Mr. Agnew, who is making his first visit to Japan.

He will confer with Sato tomorrow and Emperor Hirohito will receive him in audience. Police guarded the airport road, fearing leftist protests against U.S. policies in Vietnam. But there were no demonstrations.

SALT Talks Go On Without Slackening

HELSINKI, May 12 (Reuters)—The United States and Soviet delegations to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks met here today in a session which bore no evidence of any slackening in the pace of current negotiations. Two working groups met yesterday.

The President's visit to Moscow May 22 is expected to produce the signing of the first agreement on nuclear arms limitation, and observers said the SALT talks are continuing outwardly undisturbed by current Vietnam developments and world reaction.



ORDAINED—80-year-old Michael W. Murphy (right) being ordained as priest.

At 80, He Heeds Mother, Becomes Priest

MAGGIE, N. C., May 12 (AP)—Michael William Murphy became yesterday, at 80, one of the oldest men to be ordained a Roman Catholic priest. He took his vows to God in a small church here deep in the Smoky Mountains of western North Carolina.

The retired Detroit real-estate dealer made the century-old vows and then slowly prostrated himself on a blue carpet in front of the bishop.

For the grandson of Irish immigrants, the one and one-half hour mass of ordination was a childhood dream come true.

He also fulfilled the wish of his late mother, 95 when she died, who had prayed that one of her five sons might join the priesthood. There are no other surviving children.

The ceremony took place in St. Margaret's Church, which the new priest had built in honor of his mother.

Now almost completely bald, the short, stocky Father Murphy took an oath of obedience that will send him to a parish in Williamson, far across the state in North Carolina's flat land of tobacco and cotton farmers.

Father Murphy has run the Falling Waters Motel in Maggie for about 10 years. He will keep ownership of the motel, but will let someone else manage it.

The documents involved allegedly dealt with the organization of the Yugoslav security system and its leaders, with Foreign Ministry operations and with the work of the consulate general in New York. Mr. Kaplice was employed by the Yugoslav Ministry of the Interior before joining the diplomatic corps.

The official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, reporting on the case, said investigation had disclosed a number of incriminating documents and photostats of classified messages and of certain "systems" he was receiving from Belgrade while he worked as a consul.

Two psychiatrists were the only outside officials who attended the trial. Mr. Kaplice had demanded without success to have the press attend. He prevailed on the court to order examination of his family from the courtroom, although he was entitled to have his relatives attend the proceedings.

Mr. Kreisky said he would not use his party's parliamentary majority to forcibly institute the plan without some support from the People's party, his conservative opposition, and at the moment, he said, he is simply presenting the issue for discussion.

Under the proposal, made last month at the Socialist party congress, Austria's newspaper publishers would form a cooperative to operate a radio and television network supported by commercial advertising.

Most of Austria's many daily newspapers—Vienna itself has six—are having financial problems and are seeking a government subsidy.

Austria's three radio and two television channels are now operated by Austrian Radio, whose board of directors is made up of representatives of Austria's political parties, its nine provinces and various professions, under a rigid appointment that has perpetuated control by the once-ruling People's party.

Slow Reaction
The publishers have been slow to react to the proposal, because they are not sure Austria's economy can produce the advertising revenue to make a commercial network profitable. Mr. Kreisky said his studies show a possible yearly profit of \$2 million to \$4 million.

The People's party and Austrian Radio officials have opposed the plan but the labor unions, allied with the Socialists, generally favor it.

Mr. Kreisky has accused Austrian Radio of slanted, rightist coverage of West Germany's Ostpolitik, of "panic-mongering" in

Bomb Sent by Mail To Hunter of Nazis
PARIS, May 12 (UPI)—Unknown terrorists have mailed a home-made bomb to Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld, the German-born woman helping to track down Nazi war criminals, the police reported.

The bomb was contained in a package delivered by the postal service to Mrs. Klarsfeld's Paris apartment. Her husband, who received the package, took it to the nearby police station where it was opened and dismantled by a bomb disposal squad.

East Germany, Romania in Pact
VIENNA, May 12 (AP)—Romania and East Germany today signed a 30-year friendship pact. Both sides stressed the need for diplomatic recognition by the West of East Germany. They conspicuously kept silent on their foreign-policy matters.

Surprisingly, the often-postponed "treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance" was signed by both the premiers and the Communist party chiefs—Ion Gheorghe Maurer and Nicolae Ceausescu for Romania, and Willi Stoph and Erich Honecker for East Germany, according to the Romanian news agency Agerpres.

In the last two years, renewals of similar treaties between Romania and other Warsaw Pact nations were signed by the premiers only. There was no immediate explanation for the double signing on each side.

Changes Allegiance
PARIS, May 12 (UPI)—Manisour A. Choudhury, press attaché of the Pakistani Embassy in Paris, disclosed today that he has resigned his post and declared his allegiance to Bangladesh. He did not elaborate.

British Trawler Seized by Iceland
REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 12 (Reuters)—A British fishing trawler was seized by an Icelandic Coast Guard ship yesterday, officials here said.

The trawler *Everton* was seized on the so-called Kidney Bank, off Iceland's southeast coast, for alleged illegal trawling inside Iceland's 12-mile limits for foreign vessels.

Yugoslavia Jails 2 Croatian Officials
BELGRADE, May 12 (UPI)—Two former Communist party leaders have been arrested and jailed for fostering Croatian nationalist movements in the province of Dalmatia last year, the press agency Tanjug said yesterday.

Mirko Dragovic and Pero Krstic, who headed the Dalmatian branch of the Croatian Communist party during disturbances in Croatia last year, appeared at their first legal hearing yesterday in Split to choose their lawyers.

When they were arrested was not disclosed.

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Yugoslavia's Ex-Consul in N.Y. Cleared

Asked U.S. Asylum; Tried as Spy at Home

BELGRADE, May 12 (AP)—Aleksa Kaplice, former Yugoslav consul in New York City, was acquitted of espionage charges for "lack of evidence" here today after spending seven months in jail.

The judge of Belgrade's District Court, who tried Mr. Kaplice, said after a four-day secret trial that "none of the charges have been proved."

Mr. Kaplice served as Yugoslav consul in New York from 1963 through 1968. When recalled, he asked for asylum in the United States.

Last summer, however, Mr. Kaplice turned up in Yugoslavia. He was arrested on Oct. 4 and charged with conveying classified documents to intelligence and counter-espionage services of another country, whose name was kept secret.

Yugoslav Security
The documents involved allegedly dealt with the organization of the Yugoslav security system and its leaders, with Foreign Ministry operations and with the work of the consulate general in New York. Mr. Kaplice was employed by the Yugoslav Ministry of the Interior before joining the diplomatic corps.

The official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, reporting on the case, said investigation had disclosed a number of incriminating documents and photostats of classified messages and of certain "systems" he was receiving from Belgrade while he worked as a consul.

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Amsterdam Court Says Hippies Can Continue to Sleep in Park

AMSTERDAM, May 12 (UPI)—An Amsterdam district court today decided that hippies may go on sleeping in a downtown park.

For some years Amsterdam has been the favorite hangout of hippies from all over the world. Last summer the city experimentally allowed them to sleep in Vondelpark.

Following objections from persons living in the middle class district bordering on the park, Mayor Ivo Samkalden and his aldermen this spring decided to discontinue the experiment.

The full City Council, however, overruled them and decided to extend the experiment. Some civic groups and private persons took the case to court, demanding it ban park sleeping and order the city to advertise the ban in 20 major foreign newspapers.

Rejecting this appeal, court president Udo Steehman said that when the city accepted the park in 1853 as a gift from a private organization, it also accepted responsibility to care for the park.

This also means "the park will have to be adapted to the changing demands of a developing society," the judge said. By allowing park sleeping to continue, the City Council stayed within the limits of this formula, the judge said.

Austria Weighs Kreisky Plan To Add Commercial Radio-TV

By Richard Homan

VIENNA, May 12 (WP)—In a move that challenges the postwar European tradition of government radio and television monopolies, Austria's chancellor has proposed the creation of a commercial broadcasting system here to compete with the state network.

Except for Britain and Luxembourg, radio and television broadcasting throughout Europe is operated by the governments, with costs met in part by listener fees and limited advertising.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has publicly based his case on economics and a need to "break the monopoly on opinion-making," but it is clear that his proposal also stems from a feud between Mr. Kreisky's Austrian Socialist party and the Austrian Radio.

While the idea of a Socialist government promoting private competition for a state-owned enterprise may seem ideologically inconsistent to some, Mr. Kreisky and his party allies do not find it so because, under the proposal, the commercial network would use state-owned facilities and be subject to state licensing.

For Discussion
Mr. Kreisky said he would not use his party's parliamentary majority to forcibly institute the plan without some support from the People's party, his conservative opposition, and at the moment, he said, he is simply presenting the issue for discussion.

Under the proposal, made last month at the Socialist party congress, Austria's newspaper publishers would form a cooperative to operate a radio and television network supported by commercial advertising.

Most of Austria's many daily newspapers—Vienna itself has six—are having financial problems and are seeking a government subsidy.

Austria's three radio and two television channels are now operated by Austrian Radio, whose board of directors is made up of representatives of Austria's political parties, its nine provinces and various professions, under a rigid appointment that has perpetuated control by the once-ruling People's party.

Slow Reaction
The publishers have been slow to react to the proposal, because they are not sure Austria's economy can produce the advertising revenue to make a commercial network profitable. Mr. Kreisky said his studies show a possible yearly profit of \$2 million to \$4 million.

The People's party and Austrian Radio officials have opposed the plan but the labor unions, allied with the Socialists, generally favor it.

Mr. Kreisky has accused Austrian Radio of slanted, rightist coverage of West Germany's Ostpolitik, of "panic-mongering" in

Bomb Sent by Mail To Hunter of Nazis
PARIS, May 12 (UPI)—Unknown terrorists have mailed a home-made bomb to Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld, the German-born woman helping to track down Nazi war criminals, the police reported.

The bomb was contained in a package delivered by the postal service to Mrs. Klarsfeld's Paris apartment. Her husband, who received the package, took it to the nearby police station where it was opened and dismantled by a bomb disposal squad.

East Germany, Romania in Pact
VIENNA, May 12 (AP)—Romania and East Germany today signed a 30-year friendship pact. Both sides stressed the need for diplomatic recognition by the West of East Germany. They conspicuously kept silent on their foreign-policy matters.

Surprisingly, the often-postponed "treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance" was signed by both the premiers and the Communist party chiefs—Ion Gheorghe Maurer and Nicolae Ceausescu for Romania, and Willi Stoph and Erich Honecker for East Germany, according to the Romanian news agency Agerpres.

In the last two years, renewals of similar treaties between Romania and other Warsaw Pact nations were signed by the premiers only. There was no immediate explanation for the double signing on each side.

Changes Allegiance
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ART

A Unique Look at La Tour

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, May 12 (HIT)—The first exhibition ever devoted to Georges de La Tour—and one unlikely to repeat itself, in view of the great dispersion and the fragility of his surviving works—opened to the public Sunday at the Orangerie des Tuileries (to Sept. 25).

De La Tour (1593-1652) was an

unusual painter and he is also an exceptional case in the annals of art. An artist of merit and reputation whose name was forgotten, whose work was dispersed in various provincial collections and there either labelled "anonymous," or attributed at random to other painters who happened to be remembered when La Tour was not. The surviving remnants

of his work have been painstakingly identified over the past 50 years thanks to the concerted efforts of a number of art historians—31 paintings shown here are definitely considered to be his work, and 31 more have been assembled to allow a comparative study. Of La Tour himself next to nothing is known, aside from what has been culled from the archives of the two Lorraine towns in which he lived. Further patient work has thus reconstructed a skeleton biography upon which a certain amount of conjectural flesh may be hung.

During most of La Tour's lifetime the future province of Lorraine was still an independent duchy. It was also one of those unfortunate, ravaged areas where armies marched and wars were fought. Georges de La Tour was the son of a baker of the town of Vic, of peasant stock, though he became in time, and after moving to Lunéville, something of a country squire, who behaved, as though he were lord of the place, and rode his hounds through their crops. It is argued that if he preferred Lunéville to Paris (where he might have found it profitable to work as a painter), it is because the small provincial town offered him the opportunity of rising in society—as indeed he did.

In 1635 war and plague descended upon Lunéville and the Duchy of Lorraine. The French armies took over the town and later burned it down when they were obliged to leave. It is conjectured that a fair amount of La Tour's work was destroyed in the sack of the town. But the French ultimately won, a governor was appointed over the region, La Tour somehow acquired the title of "peintre ordinaire du Roy" and La Ferté, the governor, appears to have been a friend of the painter. So, too, is the wardenship of feeling, the non-melodramatic attitude, the absence of picturesque or anecdotal details. There are stylistic antecedents to his work, (Caravaggio, Honthorst and others have been mentioned) but La Tour achieved something entirely original both in manner and in spirit. His characters are not so much individualities as archetypes or types of human situations. Rembrandt, his contemporary, painted psychological portraits. La Tour on the other hand simplifies something in the features he portrays and shows rather moments of vital gravity in which the human participants have an almost abstract quality.

The same abstractness appears

in such "daylight" paintings of more prosaic subjects like "The Card Cheat" or "The Fortune Teller." They are believed to have been painted earlier than the other works and reveal considerable virtuosity. There is also a cool amusement at the maneuvering of hands and eyes. In "The Fortune Teller" the mistrustful young man keeps a wary eye on the crowd whose palm he has crossed with silver; meanwhile her pretty young associates are adroitly relieving him of his purse and necklace. In "The Card Cheat," there is a similar ballet of sidelong glances and meaningful gestures. Both subjects have been used by other painters, but La Tour once again handles them in a way that is quite his own, tenuous and understated, and with a brighter, broader range of colors than one finds in his other works.

The exhibition assembles all but three of the works in any way connected with La Tour (of these, one has disappeared, another was refused by a private collector and the third, belonging to the Frick, could not be lent because museum regulations prohibit it). Eleven works have been lent from private collections, others have come from the Metropolitan Museum and from Cleveland, from Lyon and from Berlin. Some of them are strikingly inferior in quality and the confrontation in the Orangerie should make it possible to reject the attribution.

What remains is a small number of paintings of unusual poetic force, and a strong artistic identity, reconstructed over the past half-century from the vestiges dispersed by time. Both these aspects make this quite a remarkable exhibition.

Other Paris Exhibitions

Lars Bo, Galerie des Peintres Graveurs, 159 bis Boulevard du Montparnasse, Paris 6, to May 31.

Lars Bo's medium is copperplate engraving in color which he handles with exceptional talent and refinement. His imagination is dramatic, his vocabulary itself is composed of more or less conventional figures, and his language might be misjudged as form of marginal surrealism. This is not the case, however. His art is related to the folk legend of fairy tales because that is how he visualizes the invisible things of human experience, the wonders and fears with which we live. But the legends he relates are his own and they are told with a freshness and conviction which, by an inexplicable grace, are not destroyed by his obvious virtuosity.

Christine Boumeester, Pavillon des Arts, Parc Floral de Vincennes, Bois de Vincennes, to May 29. Christine Boumeester was born of Dutch stock in Indonesia in 1904 and died last year in France. The present exhibition assembles 50 works covering the whole span of her artistic life. Seeing some

PARIS
Opera Museum Opens Gallery
With an Historical Exhibition

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 12 (HIT)—The exhibition entitled "Two Centuries of French Opera" that has inaugurated the new gallery of the Musée de l'Opéra—and which runs to the end of August—is something of a misnomer. It might better be termed French opera from Lully to Rameau to Gluck, and it would not be less interesting for covering less than 150 years, or for the fact that two of those three composers were not French except from the force of consequence.

It is also said that the exhibition has been mounted on the occasion of the tricentenary of the Académie Royale de Musique. Actually, 300 years ago was when Lully—who has never ceased being regarded as an Italian interloper by French musical chauvinists—look over the existing royal opera monopoly in Paris.

A tricentenary might also have been celebrated in 1859, three centuries after the presentation of Pierre-François's "Pastorale," the first "comédie française en musique" presented in France, or last year, 300 years after what is

generally agreed to be the organized beginning of opera in France—the performance of "L'Europe à la mode" a pastiche by Pierre de Robert Cambert, in the converted Jeu de Paume de la Bouffes, situated more or less where the Mazarine and Rue Jacques Callot meet today, and which counts as the first home of the Paris Opéra.

But better slightly late than never, and the moment when Paris Opéra seems about to awake from a long slumber is the worst time to commemorate one of its long periods of glacial Compact.

The 180-odd items on display make up a compact, rather expensive, exhibition, but they are well-chosen and cover a wide range of the French opera history in the given period, and cover the buildings and props that have housed (or might house) the opera, the administrative documents, the costumes and the machinery, programs, posters, manuscripts. It is a kind of display that can be pleasant linger over for hours of the exhibition, or shot through in 30 minutes.

There is a fair share of well-known history hidden away too. The 24 shows plans for the theatre of the Bibliotheque Nationale against the dangers of fire, the Opera of the day, a postcard of the main entrance to the Bibliotheque, went up in flames a common occurrence in theatre of the day. But this may well present not just a reasonable preservation, but part of the campaign to expropriate the theatre from Mlle. Montanier, who built it on the ground that she was maintaining an incendiary object in close proximity to the nation's archives. The theatre eventually was torn down after the D. de Berry was stabbed to death on the premises—legend has it on the demand of the Archbishop of Paris as a price for the rights of the church for the dukedom.

Be that as it may, the exhibition shows that French opera began with Lully, a foreigner, in his way with the blessing of Louis XIV. Now, if Mr. Lully's main can have his way with the blessing of the minister of finance, there may one day be an exhibition entitled "Four Centuries of French Opera."

Entrance to the exhibition is free. The Palais Garnier (the Opéra) is from the Rue de la Harpe, side (opposite American Express). Entrance: 3 francs.

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ANNES Roman Polanski's 'Macbeth'

Thomas Quinn Curran

ANNES, May 12 (CET).—The Roman Polanski film "Macbeth" is a masterpiece of the director's art. It is a film that is both a work of art and a work of the imagination. The film is a masterpiece of the director's art. It is a film that is both a work of art and a work of the imagination.

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and stories production. It was shown here last night—out of the Cannes Festival competition—and received loud applause.

ordinance amount of blood-letting, head-rolling, swordplay and some bear-baiting.

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John Finch, Francesca Annis, Polanski in Cannes

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John Finch, Francesca Annis, Polanski in Cannes

London Theater

Tom Brown's Musical Schooldays

By John Walker

LONDON, May 12 (CET).—Few books can be less suitable as a basis for a musical than Thomas Hughes' "Tom Brown's Schooldays," mixing as it does a muscular Christianity with the unsavory sadism that is a feature of English public school life.

There, "Tom Brown's Schooldays" has nothing to offer except the sound of children's voices piping their way through some moderate songs. Strangely, it is the second musical in a few days to feature a horse, although, unlike the "Gone With the Wind" one, this animal is artificial, which is no doubt cheaper and much safer.

Playing safe seems second nature to the show's adaptor, Chris Anderson's music is a skillful pastiche, taking in "Oklahoma!" "The Sound of Music," and "Fiddler on the Roof" when not providing a Nashville sound for some English country dances.

Twice—in a caning song by a trio of masters, and when the children shout and stamp defiantly at the school bully—the songs

and the action have an organic relationship and we can glimpse what might have been. For the boys, marshalled well by director Peter Coe, are amazingly good when given the opportunity, and Adam Walton is excellent as Tom. The real loser is Roy Dotrice as Dr. Arnold, who wanders about looking avuncular and patting small children on the head.

Frank Dunlop's new production of "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Young Vic is a splendidly knockabout version that often treats Shakespeare's text with irreverence.

Many talents are involved. "The Wheel" was devised by Betty Jolie who also appears as one of the cast of four and who wrote the words with Charles Robinson. The music is by the leading young British composer Geoffrey Beckett. It is directed by Geoffrey Beckett, who has been associated with Peter Brook and who will become director of the state theater in Cologne later this year.

Yet the result has little to offer. The actors, often inaudible, go through familiar avant-garde motions while the musicians play away on an elevated platform or scurry around the arena in search of something to play. It is a measure of the failure of the performance that the members of the audience, standing in little groups, spent most of the time talking among themselves—and of everything but what was happening around them.

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Art Market: Rising Prices in the Minor Leagues

By Souren Melikian
PARIS, May 12 (CET).—There has been a lot of talk about the spectacular rise in prices for 19th and 20th-century work over the last three or four years. While the prices for the major works of the great masters have risen, the prices for the minor leagues have also risen.

High Prices
The drawings and watercolors ranged from good to dreadful—this art of mixed bag never helps at auctions. Yet the prices were very high, comparatively speaking, for this type of work—with the few inevitable exceptions.

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Sunday Masses: 10:30 a.m. — 12:30 p.m.
Sunday Masses: 12:30 p.m. — 1:30 p.m.
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ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS PARIS LONDON BRUSSELS

GALERIE MAURICE GARNIER

MINAUX

galerie tamenaga

GUARAMAND

JACQUES DUBOURG

LAPICQUE

Recent DALI

Wally Findlay

Henri Maik

Alix Rousignol

JEANNE BUCHER

ASGER JORN

GALERIE DENISE RENE

RIGHT BANK

TOMASELLO

Darthea Speyer

FROMBOLUTI

9, AVENUE MATIGNON

PARIS-8° • 256.25.19

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18	15	PIHFW	30				210	73	73	73	+1

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Burns Proposes Plan For Monetary Reform

By Hobart Rowen

MONTREAL, May 12 (WP).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns, in a dramatic and unexpected speech before international bankers here today, brought public pressure on the Nixon administration to move more quickly to settle disagreements with other nations on trade and monetary problems.

The note of urgency conveyed by the highly respected official was deliberate and unmistakable. It contrasted sharply with the views of the senior administration official present, Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker, who instead stressed the complexity of the issues to be resolved.

Mr. Burns' address, which listed 10 points as "some essentials of international monetary reform," was clearly designed to push the administration toward meaningful international negotiations.

Mr. Burns' 10 points called for a blend of cooperation and compromise, with trade negotiations conducted in parallel with monetary conversations. He visualized some convertibility for the dollar if other nations give up restrictive commercial practices that affect American exports.

"I firmly believe," the chairman said, "that a new and stronger international monetary system can and must be built. Indeed, I feel that it is an urgent necessity to start the rebuilding process quite promptly."

If the start of negotiations is delayed, he warned that "it is not pleasant to contemplate the kind of world that may evolve.... We might then find the world economy divided into restrictive and inward-looking blocs, with rules of international conduct concerning exchange rates and monetary reserves altogether absent."

Mr. Burns added that unless financial leaders corrected "weaknesses" in the present monetary order, the world could lapse again into the kind of "financial nationalism, economic restrictions, and political frictions" that followed the presidential decision last year to break the link between the dollar and gold.

Since last August—despite an agreement at the Smithsonian Institution Dec. 18 on new exchange rates—there has been an unresolved debate on how to modernize the international monetary system created at Bretton Woods in 1944. Specifically, the future role of the dollar, formerly the key to the system—but not now convertible to other assets—has been up in the air.

Mr. Burns' 10 points stated general principles or goals, and did not represent any formula for breaking the deadlock between the United States and its trading partners.

But it was the first American document to go as far as it did, and represented, as one European said, "the first place of paper your side has put on the negotiating table."

Later, Mr. Burns and Mr. Volcker both agreed that the International Monetary Fund's meeting in the fall of 1973 is a reasonable target for a new general agreement. "This would be evolved with the help of a 'Group of 20' nation committee and the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development."

The United States has been accused by other nations of "foot-dragging," that is, of not being willing to negotiate even though it "owes" other nations some \$80 billion they hold in their monetary reserves.

What Mr. Burns did here, in essence, was to offer a general framework for friendly compromise that might start the ball rolling toward a more specific agreement.

"It smacked somewhat of Moses coming down from the mountain with the 10 Commandments," said a British observer admiringly, "but it was nonetheless a breath of fresh air in an otherwise murky atmosphere."

At a press conference prior to his concluding luncheon address to the international monetary conference, Mr. Volcker said that Mr. Burns had not offered any new and certainly "not a model for reform."

But Mr. Burns told reporters that he thought his 10 points "are a pretty fair indication of the thinking of the U.S. government," even though there might be some differences in emphases elsewhere in the Nixon administration, particularly in the Treasury Department.

His 10 points were as follows: 1. A strengthening of international cooperation. Feeling slighted by Treasury Secretary John Connally, who failed to appear at this meeting, most Europeans welcomed Mr. Burns' observation that "no country can ignore the implications of its own action for other countries."

2. Responsible domestic policy in all major industrial countries. 3. Substantial autonomy for domestic policies, so that "no country would feel compelled to sacrifice high employment or



Arthur F. Burns

price stability in order to achieve balance of payments equilibrium."

4. Revision of the Bretton Woods rigid system of exchange rates to provide more flexibility. Mr. Burns called for "rules of international conduct... (to) establish definite guidelines and consultative machinery for determining where parties need to be changed."

5. Creation of rules "to define acceptable behavior" for countries that run persistent surpluses in their balance of payments. In the past "deficits equated to sin and surpluses to virtue."

6. Long-range planning for creation of world reserves and official credit. 7. Preservation of a continuing role for gold as a monetary asset. ("This took great courage to say," one foreigner observed.)

8. Developing a better international consensus than now exists before accepting what seems to be a "significant sentiment" to reduce the role of the dollar as a reserve currency.

9. As part of the total package of reforms, retention of some form of dollar convertibility in the future. This point went distinctly farther than anything yet suggested by the Nixon administration.

10. A "significant lessening" of restrictive trading practices that now adversely affect American export of goods.

Mr. Volcker laid great stress, in commenting on the Burns speech, that the United States could not consider convertibility of the dollar into gold or other assets "until we have been running a surplus for a while."

He insisted that the United States "cannot achieve equilibrium without a substantial trade surplus. And if you ask, 'Is balance of payments equilibrium essential to a strong dollar?' the answer is 'yes.'"

In an interview later, Mr. Stein said that the administration would like to cut back on total projected deficit of \$38.5 billion for this fiscal year and \$25.5 billion for next, and "keep the 1973 deficit as close as possible to \$25 billion."

Mr. Stein said, "We can't let everything that didn't get spent in fiscal 1972 spill over to next year."

Tax Problem
The "spill over" is a reference to the certainty that the project of deficit for fiscal 1973 will not be achieved—a combination of the tax "over-withholding" problem as well as spending below the anticipated level.

New Hopes on Vietnam Spur Big Board Prices

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—An easing of tension over the Vietnam situation enabled the stock market to make a moderate gain today with advances outnumbering declines by better than a 2-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

It was a broad-based advance with blue chip, glamour and secondary issues leading the upswing. The better tone helped expand turnover to 13.89 million shares from 12.90 million yesterday.

Today's advance, which was the market's third in a row, allowed the Dow Jones Industrial average to finish the week with a gain of 0.60. The widely followed average today rose 7 to 941.83.

On Tuesday, the Dow plunged 12.72 in reaction to President Nixon's decision to mine North Vietnamese ports and to take other measures to stop the flow of arms and military supplies to the enemy.

Brokers noted that investors were less cautious today than in the preceding three sessions to make commitments in the market. Today's volume was the highest of the week.

They based this "air of confidence" on the increasing viewpoint that the President's new Vietnam strategy seems to be working and that the possibility of a military confrontation with the Russians and Chinese appears to be easing.

The glamour issues were stand-out performers. Winnebago Industries, the largest producer of motor homes and a maker of travel trailers and camper coaches, made the biggest dollar gain of any stock traded, rising 1 1/4 to 80 3/4 in active trading.

On Tuesday the company said it had entered into the "fastest growing segment" of the recreational vehicle market. Although the units it will produce would not be available for public sale until mid-summer.

In the blue-chip group, a number of stocks that comprise the Dow-Jones industrial average showed sizable increases. These included Du Pont, which rose 1 5/8 to finish the session at 168. General Motors advanced 7/8 to 77 1/8 and General Electric gained 1 1/2 to 68.

Meanwhile, prices on the American Stock Exchange showed a

strong gain of 0.15 today to close at 27.45 measured by the index. In the OTC market, prices also showed strength, closing at 137.57, up 2.16, in light trading.

NASDAQ activity included Canavan, 6 3/8, up 3/8, North Central Air, 6 3/4, up 3/8, Diston, 21 1/4, up 1 3/8, and A.B. Dick, 31 3/8, unchanged.

The industrial average rose 2.16 to 137.57. Of the 3,057 issues traded, 1,154 rose, 370 declined and the rest were unchanged.

Auto Firms Told to Meet Pollution Date

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP-DJ).—William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said he has denied the applications of five auto makers to postpone the effective date of auto emission standards for 1975 models.

He said, "The present available technology is probably adequate to provide those standards and the companies have adequate lead time to apply that technology."

The Auto Emission Standards Act requires that emissions in 1975 models be reduced by 80 percent from those in 1970 models.

The five auto makers applying for the delay were General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, International Harvester and Volvo.

Inventories Rise In U.S. in March

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).—Total business inventories continued to rise at a very sluggish pace in March, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

With business sales rising at a good pace, the important ratio of inventories to sales dropped again in March to 1.48, the lowest level since mid-1966. The lower this ratio goes, according to past experience, the more likely it is that vigorous inventory building will occur, with favorable results on production and employment.

Total inventories at the manufacturing, wholesale and retail levels rose only \$225 million in March to \$181.2 billion. The increase compared with an upward revised figure of \$290 million in February and \$530 million in January.

Most private economists have been estimating that the budget deficit for this year will actually amount to less than \$60 billion, while next year's would run perhaps \$33 billion of \$33 billion, instead of the projected \$35.5 billion.

The meaning of Mr. Stein's comments, therefore, could be a cutback of \$7 billion or \$8 billion from what really seemed to be in view for next year.

Economists had voiced the worry that a bigger-than-planned budget deficit for fiscal 1973 would come at a time when the economy would be closer to full employment than it is now, and hence would be highly inflationary.

The situation would be complicated by the fact that tax refunds to compensate for this year's over-withholding would fuel consumer inflationary tendencies next year.

Mr. Stein said that the "affirmative" steps that the administration would take to control the budget would not only relate to its own downhold on the agencies, but "involve the constant battle with Congress."

Ford of Britain Reports Loss

Ford Motor Co. Ltd. had an after-tax loss of 17 million in 1971, against profit of £15.7 million in 1970, the annual report reveals. The loss was the first for the subsidiary of Ford Motor Co. of the United States since 1952. The company says that without tax adjustments, the 1971 loss would have been £30.7 million. Sir Leonard says that "primarily because of the nine-week strike in the spring of last year, we made 127,000 fewer vehicles in 1971 than in 1970." He adds that the cost of materials went up markedly by nearly 10 percent, and Ford had held back price increases in accordance with British industry's anti-inflation pledge. Ford believes that its upward momentum will be fully restored in 1972, he says.

Leckie & Colman Sees Profit Rise

There is every indication that sales and earnings of Leckie & Colman will show a rise this year compared with 1971, A.M. Mason, chairman, says. The company had profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of £28.4 million in 1971, up from £20.5 million in 1970. Sales totaled £162.9 million, up from £172.5 million. Mr. Mason says that first-quarter 1972 profit was above that of the year-earlier period. The company has interests in papered foods, wine and soft drinks, household cleaners, toiletries, pharmaceuticals and industrial products.

Pollution Control Cost Calculated

U.S. business would need to spend \$22.5 billion to bring all existing facilities up to present pollution control standards, according to the economics department of McGraw-Hill Publications Co. The department says this is 4.5 times the \$4.9 billion

that business is currently planning to spend on air and water pollution control this year. However, this year's planned expenditures are nearly five times the amount spent on pollution control in 1967, and represent a "whopping 51 percent gain over 1971," the report says.

Honda Unveils Low Emission Engine

Honda Motor Co. reports it will shortly unveil a new engine to satisfy the automobile emission standards to be enforced in the United States by 1975. Called Compound Vertex Controlled Combustion, the new engine features improvements in fuel supply, ignition and combustion. Honda says it will make its appearance in a 1975 small car.

Share Offering Plan for Financière

A group of shareholders of Cie. Financière de l'Union Européenne is proposing to offer 250,000 shares on the international market, managers for the underwriting group say. Offering dates and terms have not been disclosed. The offer follows the proposed issue of 482,588 new shares by Financière as a result of its acquisition of Union Centrale de Participations Métallurgiques et Industrielles. Shareholders offering the 250,000 shares will continue to have control over 71 percent with the same percentage of participation in the capital as the managers say. The consortium is led by Banque de l'Union Européenne, Banque Nationale de Paris, and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities. Underwriters Ltd. Financière is a holding company with interests both in banking and industry. It owns about 70 percent of the 128.7-million franc capital of Banque de l'Union Européenne. Belgium's Belpain group and Schneider SA own about 40.5 percent of Financière's capital and Banque de l'Indochine has a 10 percent interest.

Joseph Ups Watney Bid

LONDON, May 12 (UPI).—The

half-million-pound battle for Watney Mann Ltd. sprang to life today when millionaire Joseph made a new \$294-million (\$384 million) takeover bid.

This is \$41 million more than previous bid—but the Watney group immediately rejected the new offer, saying that in their view it is against the interests of Watney shareholders.

Mr. Joseph's Grand Metropolitan Hotels group is offering a new package of shares, convertible loanstock and loanstock warrants to buy Grand Metropolitan shares in the future at low prices.

This adds up to 288 pence for each Watney share against the previous bid, which totaled 227 pence.

Mr. Joseph backed up his bid in a forecast that his company will increase its profit this year to £72 million from £63.8 million in 1971. And, he said, dividends could be raised by 25 percent.

This kept Grand Metropolitan, already the London Stock Exchange today and under the value of his new bid.

Solution Said Near to Reform Talks Snag

THE HAGUE, May 12 (AP-DJ).

Major nations appear to be close to resolving the deadlock split that has so far blocked a start on the world monetary and trade reform negotiations.

"We are moving toward a solution in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)," Conrad Cort, treasurer-general of the Netherlands, said in an interview yesterday.

Mr. Cort said Emil van Lennep, the Dutch-born secretary-general of the OECD, plans to propose to OECD Finance Ministers, when they meet in Paris on May 24, that the organization establish a special committee to perform "the umbrella function" of generally discussing and coordinating separate negotiations.

The United States originally wanted a small, independent group to discuss all aspects of both issues. But in Rome last month, European finance ministers agreed the two should be separated, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) discussing monetary matters and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) covering trade.

The compromise appears to be an OECD committee that would have a fairly general role to play. "Apart from a few things, such as when are commercial restraints justified, for balance-of-payments reasons, it isn't easy to think of many ways in which the two issues are linked, except in a very general sense," said Mr. Cort, who is the top Dutch Finance Ministry official for monetary matters.

Mr. Cort said the most opposition to a small OECD group (the United States has suggested as few as 12 members) would probably come from smaller nations such as the Netherlands. "We are afraid of being left out," he said.

He said certain nations, such as now occurs in OECD committees, but he doubted that all the finance ministers would be ready to agree to an umbrella committee at the meeting later this month.

On the actual reforms to be discussed, Mr. Cort said there is considerable broad agreement on what form a new monetary system should take, as, for example, the one proposed by a secret IMF report currently circulating in finance ministries. One element is that the special role of the dollar should be ended, he said.

One of the major problems to be faced, however, is re-establishing dollar convertibility. That means essentially eliminating the \$60-billion "overhang" of U.S. short-term liabilities held abroad, mainly by central banks.

A Precondition
Dollar convertibility—not necessarily into gold, but into other reserve assets or currencies—is a precondition to implementing any other reforms, Mr. Cort said.

He said the "overhang" could be roughly divided into three parts, each requiring separate action: 1. One third represented excess liquidity and needed to be taken out of the international system. As Japan and West Germany hold the largest amount, they should agree bilaterally with Washington to "consolidate," or exchange their short-term holdings for long-term ones (as they have already begun to do).

Mr. Cort said these funds should not be available to finance "inflationary balance-of-payments deficits." He said the special Treasury certificates the United States is selling some foreign central banks are redeemable on demand, which effectively allow

them to be continued to be used as reserves.

He suggested that central banks also might buy U.S. corporate securities, something he said the Bank of Japan already is doing, to use up some of this excess liquidity.

2. A second third of the dollar overhang is not excess liquidity, but it does represent excess U.S. short-term liabilities. This should be "consolidated" through the IMF, which would issue the current holders with special drawing rights and work out with Washington how to invest the proceeds in the longer U.S. market.

3. The remaining third represents sums central banks would want to retain for working balances and reserve purposes.

The man with the \$12.6 million income, Hyoma Seki, earned most of his money by selling forest land he held to his own real estate company. His four sons also profited and earned places in the top 100 incomes. Altogether the Seki family earned \$13.7 million last year.

Under the government-incentive program, the earnings from real-estate transactions are subject to only 10 percent income tax and 4 percent resident tax. Taxes on salaries and dividends are far more stringent.

For example, Shokichi Uehara, president of the Taisei Pharmaceutical Co. and No. 12 on the list, earned \$3.7 million gross. But, he said 30 percent tax rate shrank his real earnings to about \$2.6 million.

Although conspicuous wealth is generally considered bad form in Japan, Mr. Seki is enjoying his instant success. He lives at Sendai in Miyagi prefecture in a \$255,000 house with a pool, and he is said to own nine light planes and four cars—two Rolls-Royces, one Jaguar and two Mercedes-Benzes.

The tax agency list also showed that in Japan, as in most other countries, government officials earned far less than entertainers and sports stars.

Thus Premier Eisaku Sato had an income of \$57,300. But Tokyo's top bar hostess on the Ginza, Miss Yoko Yamaguchi, was listed as earning \$59,700. The top baseball salary was \$156,500 for Sadaharu Oh of the Tokyo Giants who often appears in television commercials. Japan's leading female singer, Miss Hibari Misora, made \$447,400, but she sold some land in Yokohama.

The panel of business consultants, whose report was presented to the council's spring meeting with government officials, indicated President Nixon's goal of cutting joblessness to 5 percent by the end of the year would be met.

"The economists' consultants agreed that a moderate decline can be expected in the unemployment rate, which should move below 5 1/2 percent by year-end," said the summary presented by R.V. Hansberger, chairman of the council's economic committee and president of Boise Cascade Corp.

"The economists expressed concern about the possibility of more rapid inflation occurring later this year and in 1973," Mr. Hansberger's report noted. Moderate restraint in federal spending and monetary policies, was recommended.

U.S. Continues Limit On Investment Abroad
WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP-DJ).—The Commerce Department announced today that the 1972 ceilings under its foreign direct investment program will be the same as in 1971.

Generally, this allows reinvestment abroad of up to 40 percent of foreign earnings of U.S. companies. Also, firms are given the option of using a schedule based on 1968 and 1967 investments, which basically allows higher investments in underdeveloped nations.

Inflation Threat Seen With Sound Recovery in U.S.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 12 (AP).

Twenty industry economists advised the Business Council today that "a sound economic recovery is under way," strong enough to carry well into 1973 but raising the threat of more rapid inflation later this year and next.

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U.S. Continues Limit On Investment Abroad
WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP-DJ).—The Commerce Department announced today that the 1972 ceilings under its foreign direct investment program will be the same as in 1971.

Generally, this allows reinvestment abroad of up to 40 percent of foreign earnings of U.S. companies. Also, firms are given the option of using a schedule based on 1968 and 1967 investments, which basically allows higher investments in underdeveloped nations.

AUCTION

MILLSTONE

CONSTRUCTION, INC.

June 1, Thursday, 10 A.M.

1785 Pennsylvania

St. Louis, Missouri

CATERPILLAR & BACKHOES

CATERPILLAR 3208 Hydraulic

Caterpillar 240 Hydraulic

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-1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Cts/ps	Nat Net	-1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Cts/ps	Net	-1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sls. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Cts/ps	Net
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				20 1414 Rex Morden	48 2 26	15 1 26 2 24					
								3114 OIA Thermoid	24 6	2 26 2 24	2 24

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